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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, with showers. Temp. 38-48 (16-21). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-50 (10-15).
LONDON: Cloudy, with snow flurries. Temp. 38-48 (16-21). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-50 (10-15).
CHANNEL: Moderate. Temp. 38-48 (16-21). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-50 (10-15).
Mediterranean: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-50 (10-15). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-50 (10-15).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 9 P.M.
Belgium	..... 1.25 D.C.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 1.25 D.C.	Morocco	..... 1.25 D.C.
France	..... 1.25 D.C.	Netherlands	..... 1.25 D.C.
Germany	..... 1.25 D.C.	Nigeria	..... 1.25 D.C.
Greece	..... 1.25 D.C.	Portugal	..... 1.25 D.C.
Great Britain	..... 1.25 D.C.	Romania	..... 1.25 D.C.
Ireland	..... 1.25 D.C.	Spain	..... 1.25 D.C.
Italy	..... 1.25 D.C.	Sweden	..... 1.25 D.C.
Japan	..... 1.25 D.C.	Switzerland	..... 1.25 D.C.
Lebanon	..... 1.25 D.C.	Turkey	..... 1.25 D.C.
		U.S. Military	..... 1.25 D.C.
		Yugoslavia	..... 1.25 D.C.

Warning to Lebanon Israeli-Guerrilla Clashes Continue

TEL AVIV, March 8 (Reuters).—Tension continued today over guerrilla activity on the Israel-Lebanon border after a weekend that included an Israeli retaliatory raid yesterday and a clash today in which five Arab guerrillas were reported killed. Israeli newspapers reported the five guerrillas were killed in a pre-dawn clash near the border with Lebanon. At about the same time an Israeli soldier was wounded when his vehicle struck a mine near the border, and a water pipeline was sabotaged in the nearby Shunir region.

The Israeli cabinet was believed to have devoted most of its general defense review to the tension along the Lebanese frontier at its weekly meeting today.

The clash and political discussions followed a small-scale Israeli retaliatory raid across the frontier yesterday when one guerrilla was reported killed, two others brought back for questioning and five houses blown up.

Observers here believe Israeli leaders still hope that political pressure and diplomatic moves would relieve them of undertaking any large-scale military offensive against the guerrillas entrenched in southern Lebanon. But continued clashes could only increase pressure here for Israel to take matters fully into its own hands, they said.

Israel is reported to have launched a diplomatic campaign, both at the United Nations and in meetings with Western diplomats in Jerusalem last week, in an effort to persuade the Lebanese authorities to curb guerrilla activities from their territory.

When this apparently proved fruitless, and a soldier was killed in a clash with guerrillas from Lebanon on Thursday night on Israeli territory, yesterday's raid was ordered.

But the scope was one of the most limited that Israel has yet carried out in its retaliatory tactics, observers here said.

Last night after the Israeli raid Deputy Premier Yisgal Alon said: "Everything has been carried out in the most careful manner."

Donald U. Menzel, director of the Harvard University Observatory, said the eclipse was "the most perfect attempt to date" to study the outer portion of the sun's corona.

Our experiments have been a total and complete success," Dr. Menzel said. "Everything has been carried out in the most careful manner."

Thant Summons Jarring for Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (UPI).—Secretary-General U Thant announced yesterday that he had summoned his special representative to the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring, to confer with him here.

New York is the one place where Mr. Jarring can confer not only with Mr. Thant but also with representatives of all the countries directly concerned and the Big Four powers. Mr. Jarring, who is Sweden's ambassador in Moscow, is expected here Tuesday.

Mr. Thant indicated that it would be left to Mr. Jarring to decide whether he should make a new trip to the Middle East capitals. He made several trips in 1968 and early 1969.

Mr. Thant indicated optimism on the progress of the Big Four talks being held here by the UN ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

U.S. Aid Revamping Is Urged Nixon Gets One Study, Rogers 2d

By Felix Belair Jr.
KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 8 (UPI).—A White House task force urged President Nixon today to junk present foreign aid policies and programs and require United States efforts to help developing countries conform to guidelines set by international agencies such as the World Bank.

The 16-member panel headed by Rudolph A. Peterson, president of the Bank of America, said that a "predominantly bilateral U.S. program is no longer politically tenable," and that the greatest hope for economic development was through a truly cooperative international program.

This would mean scrapping the Agency for International Development and a fragmentation of its economic aid programs to several new agencies. The panel said there must also be a clear separation between legislation on economic and military aid as well as between the administration of economic and military aid and so-called security-connected programs.

"Fresh and Exciting"

Responding to the task force report, Mr. Nixon said he found the ideas suggested to be "fresh and exciting." He added:

"Looking to the future, it [the task force] concluded that the United States has a profound national interest in cooperating with developing countries in their efforts to improve the conditions of life in their societies."

"I agree. It is to enable the United States to best pursue that profound national interest that I will propose a new U.S. approach to foreign assistance for the 1970's."

In authorizing economic aid for the current year, Congress extended all programs for two years. Thus, the President's recommendations would apply to the 1972 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971.

Yesterday it became known that Secretary of State William P. Rogers received some time ago a separate private report on foreign aid. The report, by Edward M. Sorensen, Ambassador to Chile, challenged the motivation of the economic aid program as well as many of the methods used in trying to reach its objectives.

In too many instances, it says, the result of aid policy has been to push some of the poorer countries toward economic authoritarianism and to undermine the case for economic aid programs in Congress.

"Shared Responsibility"

Mr. Sorensen called for a new approach to economic development, including the concept of "shared responsibility" by donor and recipient countries. He suggested the trouble in the past was that economic aid programs tried to do too much for too many and viewed the underdeveloped world as it ought to be rather than as it really is.

One conclusion of the report was that economic development efforts should be divorced completely from military aid.



EMERGENCY LANDING—Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, is surrounded by police and security men in Nicosia after an apparent assassination attempt. His helicopter was machine-gunned shortly after takeoff from the Royal Palace grounds.

Airport Strike In London Has Cost \$14 Million

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Heathrow Airport carried on at two-thirds capacity today, the sixth day of a freemen's strike that has cost the terminal an estimated \$14.4 million in lost fees and extra costs.

Last Monday night 90 freemen walked out demanding a 12 shilling (\$1.44) a week raise. Their average earnings are £232 (\$76.80) a week.

Fewer planes were using Heathrow between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., while fire officers maintain skeleton service, but their seats are full, unusual for this time of year. Freight flights continue around the clock, but night passenger flights are suspended.

Attack on Makarios Fails, Wounded Pilot Lands Copter

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 8 (Reuters).—President Makarios narrowly escaped injury today when his helicopter was hit by a hail of bullets as it took off from his palace here.

Skirmish action by the helicopter's Greek pilot enabled the 56-year-old president and archbishop to survive the assassination attempt. Although severely wounded in the stomach, the pilot swung the helicopter out of the line of fire and landed it behind a nearby row of buildings.

Meeting in emergency session tonight, the Cyprus House of Representatives adopted a unanimous resolution condemning the attack.

Police guarding the archbishop's residence fired back when the shooting began from the roof of a school 100 yards away, but the attackers fled, leaving behind a Bren gun and two rifles.

The police later announced that three Greek Cypriots had been arrested in connection with the assassination attempt.

An official statement said the police had also searched the residence of former Interior and Defense Minister Polykarpos Georgiadis and found two loaded revolvers and a quantity of sub-machine-gun ammunition. The police are seeking another seven men who are missing from their usual haunts, the statement said.

One of the arrested men was the owner of a car used by the attackers.

The Makarios administration has been battling for the last year to control extremist Greek Cypriots waging a terrorist campaign for a return to the policy of Enosis—union with Greece.

The attack took place shortly after dawn today as the president left for Makheras monastery, 30 miles from here, to commemorate the death of a hero of SOKA, the Greek Cypriot movement that fought against the British for independence in the 1950s.

According to the Greek Cypriot newspaper Maki, the police were tipped off about a plot to kill the president on Friday. This led to extra security precautions being taken at Makheras, where 160 police ringed the monastery.

Residents of Nicosia's old city who rushed from their homes at the sound of gunfire said they saw President Makarios, his robes stained with blood, helping the injured pilot from the helicopter into the street. The president hailed a passing truck to take the man, Zacharias Pappadopoulos, to hospital. The pilot was reported in critical condition after a two-hour operation.

The president later drove to Makheras.

Mekong River Towns Threatened Situation in Southern Laos Serious, Top Officer Warns

SAVANNAKHET, Laos, March 8 (Reuters).—Communist forces have steadily eroded government control in southern Laos and the military position there is serious, a high Laotian official said here today.

Col. Soulang Phetkumpon, deputy commander for operations in the Third Military Region, told a press briefing that North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao troops had pushed so far westward that towns along the Mekong River were threatened.

Five days ago, the colonel said, two companies of mixed North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops attacked a government post 2.5 miles from the Mekong, which for much of its length marks the frontier with Thailand.

The Mekong River city of Pakse, about 120 miles south-southeast of Savannakhet and headquarters of the Fourth Military District which covers the southern Laotian panhandle, has come under rocket attack twice this year.

The Communists have also re-established river crossings to infiltrate guerrillas to Thailand, Col. Soulang said. He inferred that had been able to do this virtually unimpeded.

The colonel claimed that two companies of North Vietnamese troops—each numbering between 50 and 70 men—had infiltrated into Thailand by a Mekong River crossing last November.

Asked how he knew they were North Vietnamese, he said they had been identified by villagers in the area.

The colonel said the North Vietnamese had crossed the Mekong from the Nam Cs Dimh River valley, about 125 miles north-northeast of Savannakhet, headquarters of the Third Military Region.

The war between government troops and Communists in southern Laos has been unspectacular, although the Laotian command regards it with great concern.

Southern Laos has generally come to mean the Ho Chi Minh Trail which runs the length of the eastern side of the panhandle.

American planes pound the trail daily to impede the flow of supplies from North Vietnam to the battlefields of South Vietnam.

But Laos sources today indicated that requests for U.S. air support in the ground war west of the trail had met with generally inadequate response, although American planes provide support for the American-backed Meo guerrilla army in northern Laos.

The Lao Air Force in the southern part of the country has only 17 propeller-driven T-28 fighter-

Moscow Denies Aim to Pass U.S. In Nuclear Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, March 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said in a major policy statement yesterday that it is not seeking nuclear superiority over the United States. It said a further spiral of the arms race would benefit neither country.

The statement, covering half a page in Pravda, the authoritative Communist party newspaper, said there are possibilities for reaching an agreement on limiting strategic weapons at the Soviet-U.S. talks that resume in Vienna on April 16. But the statement questioned U.S. sincerity in wanting an accord.

The article was signed "Observer," the pen name used to signify the work of a high government figure. Its main thesis was that after years of arms rivalry, a virtual parity exists, it indicated that the Soviet Union is willing to accept this balance, but that some U.S. leaders still are seeking "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

Two Purposes Seen

Western diplomats tended to regard the statement in two ways. First, it seemed to reflect the Soviet position in advance of the talks—"we want an agreement, but we are not eager for one that you."

Second, the timing suggested that Moscow is interested in adding its voice to the debate in Washington on the wisdom of stepping up deployment of Safeguard missile defenses.

In his foreign policy message to Congress on Feb. 18, President Nixon said the decision to continue with the construction of the Safeguard system is consistent with his administration's strategic goal of achieving "sufficiency" and with the goal of effective arms-limitation. He said he is prepared to discuss limitations on both defensive and offensive weapons.

The Russians, in the statement, made it clear that they feel the Safeguard deployment would not help the chances for an accord at the arms talks, and they did not seem unwilling to add the Safeguard critics on Capitol Hill who have contended that deployment might ruffle the Russians.

The article was one of the longest policy statements on strategic weapons to appear in the Soviet press and is being carefully read by foreign embassies.

It stated that, in the present situation, the balance of military forces made it "completely unrealistic" to count on any benefit "from the outbreak of a thermonuclear war."

"And a new spiral in the arms race, judging by everything, could not change the substance of this relationship."

McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, was quoted approvingly as having said that a nuclear clash "cannot bring any kind of gain either from."

Rebels Free U.S. Attaché In Guatemala

GUATEMALA, March 8 (AP).—Guerrillas released an American diplomat Sean M. Holly today after the Guatemalan government freed three members of the Rebel Armed Forces. Mr. Holly's release came within hours of the deadline set by his kidnappers, who had sworn to kill him if their demands were not met.

"It was an experience I don't ever want to repeat," said Mr. Holly, who was kidnapped Friday and released this morning. Mr. Holly did not know that his life was in danger during 38 hours of captivity.

Not until his release did he learn that his captors had threatened to execute him if four guerrillas were not released by the Guatemalan authorities later today.

Shortly after Mr. Holly, a labor attaché, was set free, it was learned that the same rebel group had kidnapped—and were still holding—a prominent banker and attorney. The victim, taken prisoner Friday a few hours after Mr. Holly, was identified as Gabriel Biguria, 55. There was no immediate indication what the rebels wanted for his ransom.

Johnson Shows 'Improvement'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 8 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson today ended his first week in the Brooke General Hospital "feeling well" and walking around more than at any time since he entered suffering pains in his chest.

"We are satisfied with the President's progress and continued improvement," a doctor said. It was the first time the word "improvement" had been used in connection with Mr. Johnson's condition.

Doctors continued to give no indication of when Mr. Johnson would be released from the hospital.

The government freed two guerrillas yesterday and then announced that it was unable to find the two others whose release was being demanded.

Later last night, U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davis was informed by the guerrillas that one of the men whose freedom was demanded had communicated with the rebel group indicating that he was already free.

The two persons released yesterday were turned over to the Costa Rican Embassy.

Mr. Biguria was reported to have been kidnapped Friday night as he left a meeting of a bank's board of directors.

It hit land in Mexico's mountainous Isthmus of Tehuantepec, less than 100 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. In the area, where most scientists gathered, at 2:30 p.m.

Next the sun narrowed to a thin crescent, and suddenly there was light. Then the crescent began to break up into small segments. "Bailey's Beads" caused by the irregular mountains and ridges on the moon's edge. The beads seemed to shine brightly—the "diamond ring" effect.

Then for a few seconds the sun's bright chromosphere or inner atmosphere was visible. It was irregular too, because of great, flame-like jets of hydrogen gas rising out from it.

Now the sun's face was blocked out, and on earth too it was black. The area around the sun shone white with the glowing gases of the sun's crown or corona.

Over the Pacific Ocean, the sun looked out for the men inside Air Force 389 at 12:38 p.m. EST, as a plane and its 30,000 pounds of instruments of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory turned eastward across the Gulf of Mexico at 10,000 miles an hour, more than 36,000 feet above the earth.

The speed and altitude of the jet were precisely calculated to intercept the shadow of the sun and for the next 5 1/2 minutes the big plane raced the shadow across the gulf to give the men on board the maximum possible view of the sun in total eclipse.

"I have it," cried a scientist (Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
DARKNESS SHORTLY AFTER NOON—The Statue of Liberty in deep shadows of the partial eclipse of the sun at its height about 1:45 p.m. EST Saturday in New York.

A Death Not Covered by Nixon Statement How a U.S. Captain Died in Laos Action

By Don A. Schanche
LOS ANGELES—Capt. Joseph Bush, an American Army adviser to the Royal Army of Laos, was killed by North Vietnamese soldiers in ground combat at Muong Soui, on the western edge of the Plain des Jarres, on Feb. 11, 1969. Before he was almost out in half by enemy automatic weapons fire, Capt. Bush, a light-haired, crew-

(Don A. Schanche, a free-lance writer who visits Laos frequently, was living among the embattled Meo tribesmen there last winter, preparing his book, "Mister Pop: The Adventures of a Peaceful Man in a Small War," which will be published by David McKay Co. April 13. He was formerly managing editor of the Saturday Evening Post, editor-in-chief of Holiday, military editor of Life and an International News Service correspondent in Korea. A few days after the fatal military action recounted here, he was ordered by the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to leave the battle area and embassy officials refused on grounds of secrecy to discuss the affair or to acknowledge officially the death of Capt. Joseph Bush.)

mediately declared the captain's brave death top secret and has not confirmed it to this day.

President Nixon's statement Friday, that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations," therefore, is incorrect.

Capt. Bush's death was not the only ground combat fatality in Laos. A half-dozen young Americans, working for the U.S. Agency for International Development and international voluntary services, have been

killed in ambushes by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese soldiers since the Geneva accord of 1962. One of them, Don Sjostrom, of Seattle, Wash., was hit in the head and killed instantly during a North Vietnamese raid on a Lao Army base called Nha Khang, north of the Plain des Jarres, in January, 1968.

Mr. Sjostrom, carrying a loaded shotgun for protection, was cut down as he tried to dash from the hut in which he had been sleeping to a

nearby radio shack to call for help. As a refugee relief worker for AID, he was not technically a combatant, but he did die in combat on the ground.

Capt. Bush and the 80 to 100 other U.S. Army men who worked under the diplomatic cover of "assistant military attachés" as unit advisers to the Lao Army were definitely engaged in ground combat when I was in northeast Laos during much of the winter of 1969. At the time, the Royal Lao Army and the Central Intelligence Agency-supported clandestine army of Meo tribesmen under Maj. Gen. Vang Pao had suffered severe setbacks throughout the north-east provinces of Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang. They were engaged in light holding actions, with the support of U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers, at mountain bases surrounding the strategic plain.

At Muong Soui, where Capt. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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In Listing Space Goals of 1970s

'Grand Tour' of Planets Envisaged by Nixon

By James M. Naughton

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 8 (NYT).—President Nixon announced yesterday a wide-ranging series of American space goals for the 1970s, including a "grand tour" of the outer planets and the launching of a nuclear-powered rocket late in the decade.

"Our approach to space must continue to be bold—but it must also be balanced," the President said in a statement from the Florida White House.

He said the plans were to keep space spending at about its present level of \$3.5 billion a year. He added that "many critical problems here on this planet make high priority demands on our attention and our resources" but warned against permitting the U.S. space effort to "stagnate."

The President reiterated his administration's desire to "eventually" send men to explore the planet Mars.

Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told reporters here that a manned Mars landing could occur during the 1980s, although no target date was set.

The President spelled out for the first time the aims embodied in the shift of the American space effort from putting men on the moon to exploring every planet in the solar system.

He said it would be guided by three general purposes: exploration, gathering scientific knowledge and practical application of the lessons of space to life on earth. Mr. Paine said the President's

program included these highlights: Sending the unmanned "grand tour" craft on cruises to the outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—in 1977 and 1978. Such probes, which could take a decade or longer to complete, have long been proposed by scientists aware that the alignment of the planets would not favor such an effort for about 180 years if the opportunity is missed in this decade.

Development of a manned orbiting space station and a shuttle system to rocket humans to and from it. The first space shuttle flight should occur, Mr. Paine said, in 1976, the same year the construction of the orbiting space station would begin.

Mars Landing
Landing two unmanned spacecraft on Mars in 1976, after mapping most of the planet's surface in two orbiting flights in 1977. The orbital flights next year would attempt to give scientists clues to the appearance of seasonal changes on the polar ice caps of Mars as well as offer information on possible sites for later landings.

Development of a nuclear-powered rocket of the type needed to launch lengthy interplanetary trips, with the hope of making the first test launch in 1978.

Continued manned landings on the moon through 1974, plus unmanned flights to explore Jupiter in 1972, Venus and Mercury in 1973.

Mr. Nixon appeared to be attempting to appease space experts concerned about cutbacks in the U.S. space budget while deferring to critics who contend the United

States is paying too little attention to the needs of this planet. "As we enter a new decade," the President said, "we are conscious of the fact that man is also entering a new historic era. For the first time, he has reached beyond his planet and, for the rest of time, we will think of ourselves as men from the planet earth. It is my hope that as we go forward with our space program, we can plan and work in a way which makes us proud both of the planet from which we come and of our ability to travel beyond it."

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Liberal Nixon Aides Yield On School Integration Test

By John Heibers

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—After more than a year of crises, confusion and internal battles, the Nixon administration has evolved a school desegregation policy that strikes a balance between the President's 1968 campaign promises, the demands of both conservatives and moderates within the administration, as well as those of the courts, and adds up to this: The policy will be pursued as a matter of course and will not require a neighborhood school or require a considerable amount of additional busing of students.

The policy would have been clear along had it not been for the fact that the Supreme Court announced a more liberal policy than that some persons within the administration, backed by moderate Republicans in Congress, tried to follow.

Pro-court forces have now been beaten down by repeated action and statements from the White House. Robert H. Finch, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the most liberal cabinet member, for a time shielded the court forces. But Mr. Finch, talking in the same vein as the White House conservatives, opposed last summer.

Position Strengthened
Since Mr. Nixon was inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1969, there have been several major episodes on the desegregation issue, each of which has served to strengthen the current policy.

By the fall of 1968, about 20 percent of the Negro students in the South were in formerly all-white schools.

Agnew Urges Rich Suburbs To Aid Slums

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that the prosperous suburbs must help provide housing and employment for inner-city slum-dwellers or face an increase in ghetto racism.

The Vice-President told the National Alliance of Businessmen he backs the assumption that "because the primary problems of the cities and poverty are found in the ghettos of urban America, the solution to these problems must also be found there."

These ghetto-oriented programs tend to ignore the geographic distribution of resources throughout metropolitan regions," Mr. Agnew said. "Resources needed to solve the urban poverty problem—land, money and jobs—are presently in three supply in the inner cities."

Mr. Agnew spoke at a time when the economy is suffering in virtually all areas, with a pervasive slowdown and rising unemployment.

They exist in substantial suburban areas," Mr. Agnew continued, "but are not being sufficiently utilized in solving inner-city problems."

The Vice-President expressed concern that restricting attempts to solve inner-city problems to the ghettos of the inner city might constitute a subtle form of discrimination.

Develops Hostility
"Allowing members of our minority groups to find possibilities for decent housing, income, job and educational opportunities only in a limited geographical area that is already, or is destined to become, a minority enclave encourages segregated living and the development of racial hostility."

The National Alliance of Businessmen is an organization devoted to promoting, with some government assistance, increased hiring and training of the hard-core unemployed, largely Negroes, by U.S. private business and industry.

schools. Little progress had been made in breaking up black schools. In January, 1968, the Johnson administration set fall of 1970 as the deadline for eradication of the dual system in districts with a majority of black students and the fall of 1969 for those with white majorities, under the terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

In May, 1968, the Supreme Court made an important interpretation of what would be required of school districts in breaking up the dual system. In a Virginia case, the court said in effect that the districts would have to go beyond the opening of white schools to Negroes who wished to attend them and establish a system "without a white school and a 'negro school' but just schools."

HEW interpreted that to mean that in some cases there would have to be busing and disruption of neighborhood schools. In his campaign for the presidency, Mr. Nixon spoke against busing to achieve racial balance and in favor of the neighborhood school concept. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., and other Nixon supporters traveled the South telling voters that, if elected, Mr. Nixon would soften the guidelines.

The first crisis came a few days after Mr. Nixon's inauguration when papers calling for a cutoff of funds for five Southern districts routinely came to Mr. Finch's desk after a long semi-judicial process that had found the districts not in compliance with the law.

Pressure From South
Under pressure from Southern Republicans to keep the money flowing and put the cases under review, Mr. Finch chose a compromise course and ordered a review during which the federal funds would be held in escrow for 60 days.

Southern Republican leaders were encouraged by Mr. Finch's move. But Leon E. Panetta, recently ousted as head of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, was convinced—as were others in the department—that the policy of the Virginia decision had to be followed or there would be no progress in desegregation.

Mr. Finch decided that the guidelines should be retained and said so publicly. Within a few weeks, he began executing the cut-off machinery about the same way Democrats had done.

The Southern state Republican chairmen were furious and registered their anger with the White House. Several meetings were held between them and administration officials. Mr. Panetta and Mr. Finch were called in to give the word.

Mr. Panetta said after his resignation that at one meeting, Harry S. Dent, the White House political coordinator, who had fielded the complaints, told Southern GOP leaders that Robert C. Mardian, a California conservative, was being assigned to HEW as general counsel, and assured them that Mr. Mardian would soon bring about a change.

Guideline Softened
One of the first things Mr. Mardian did as counsel was to draft a memorandum suggesting a weakening of the guidelines on the ground that they went beyond the law. On March 24, Mr. Finch publicly disclaimed any connection with the memorandum and continued to permit Mr. Panetta to proceed as before.

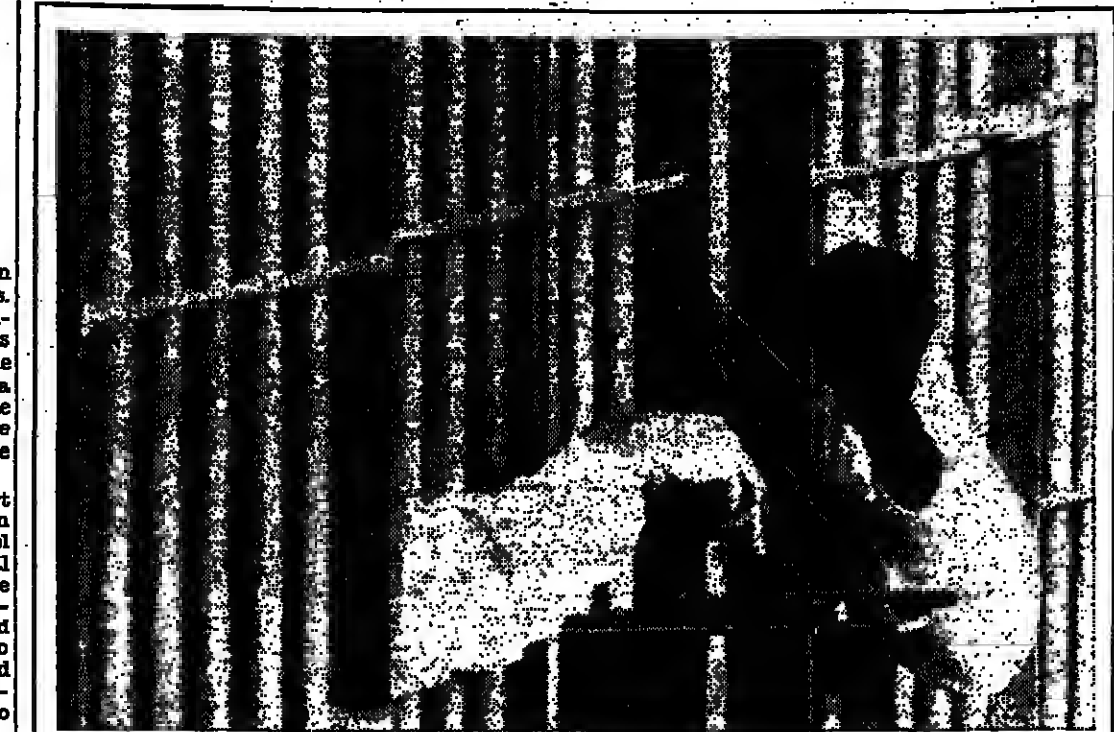
For several weeks, Mr. Panetta thought his side had won. In May, however, he received word that John D. Ehrlichman, Presidential assistant, was saying that the guidelines would indeed be softened.

This was the beginning of another clash. Several study groups appointed by the administration to study education matters had recommended that the guidelines be retained. HEW officials, backed by moderate Republicans outside the administration, such as Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller of Arkansas, fought for retention. But they were overruled and, at the end of June, it appeared from several sources that new guidelines would be issued along the lines sought by Mr. Mardian.

The chief reason the Mardian view did not prevail, Mr. Panetta said, was that Mr. Finch, defeated in his attempt to appoint Dr. John H. Knowles as the government's chief health officer, was determined not to suffer a second humiliating defeat and "dig his heels in."

On July 3, 1969, a joint statement was issued by Mr. Finch and Attorney General John N. Mitchell saying that the desegregation deadlines established by the Democrats would be retained except for schools with "bona fide educational and administrative problems."

Mr. Panetta, disturbed about the confusion caused by the statement, attempted a week or two later to send a letter to school districts under executive enforcement explaining that they would be required to live up to their commitments. This set off another clash. Mr. Panetta was overruled by the secretary's office, which said simply that "no such letter would go out."



CHECKERS ON DEATH ROW—Two inmates on death row at the state prison in Huntsville, Texas, can't see each other as they play a game of checkers, but they can see the board which they made out of a piece of cardboard and colored with crayons.

Demand Finch Explain Position

2,000 HEW Employees Protest Rights Action

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—About 2,000 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare protested yesterday its recent actions on civil rights and demanded that Secretary Robert H. Finch explain the department's position.

Petitions calling for a meeting with Mr. Finch had been circulating within department headquarters and its bureaus for three days before this protest.

"We are gravely concerned and indeed confused about the future leadership role of HEW" in the civil rights field, the petition said. Six members of the department presented the petition at the office of Mr. Finch, who has been vacationing in Mexico. The document was accepted by John G. Veneman, the under secretary.

"I assured them we were committed to enforcing the [1964] Civil Rights Act," Mr. Veneman said. "I told them I would present this to the secretary when he returned next week."

One member of the committee that drew up the petition said the department staff members were angered by the treatment of Leon E. Panetta, the department's civil rights chief, who was ousted last month. Two of Mr. Panetta's aides subsequently resigned.

Last Tuesday a letter signed by 125 HEW civil rights workers was sent to President Nixon, protesting the forced resignation of their boss, who had been a proponent of school desegregation in the South. The letter and the petition are not believed to be the work of the same group.

"Recent events bearing directly on HEW's civil rights commitment, including the resignation of the

director of the Office for Civil Rights, have raised questions in our minds about the department's current stance," the petition said. "Since such confusion is open to misinterpretation and can seriously erode the effectiveness of each of us in carrying out our assigned responsibilities, we feel that clarification of the department's position is urgently needed at this time."

"We, therefore, respectfully request that you, Mr. Secretary, convene and chair, as soon as possible, a meeting open to all HEW employees for a frank and open discussion of this crucial matter..."

U.S. Is Urged To Revise Its Aid Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

The State Department and vested in one or more semi-autonomous agencies that would supervise economic development loans and technical assistance grants.

To take over the two chief AID programs of development loans and technical assistance grants, the Peterson task force proposed the following:

● A U.S. international development bank with an initial capital of \$2 billion appropriated by Congress and authority to borrow an extra \$2 billion from the public when needed. The bank also would have automatically available repayments of principal and interest on outstanding AID loans expected to reach \$300 million by 1975.

● A U.S. international development institute initially authorized at \$1 billion but with the expectation that it would go back to the Congress for additional funds when they are needed. Its chief functions would be in research to advance technology, vocational and professional training, family planning programs and support of social development.

● A U.S. international development council to coordinate federal trade, investment, financial, agricultural and export-promotion policies in support of overseas economic development. The council would include the secretaries of State, Treasury and Agriculture, the President's special trade representative, and the heads of the Export-Import Bank, Peace Corps and the new bank and institute.

In suggesting the "new approach" to economic development, the task force said two departures from past practice were imperative. The first was that each developing country should originate its own development plan. It would then be for the United States and other donor countries to accept or modify proposals acting within the framework of existing international institutions.

The second was that U.S. bilateral programs, whether development loans or technical assistance, must take their cue from the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and related Bretton Woods institutions. The State Department, which has had authority to initiate projects and programs in support of U.S. foreign policy, would have only an advisory role in economic development.

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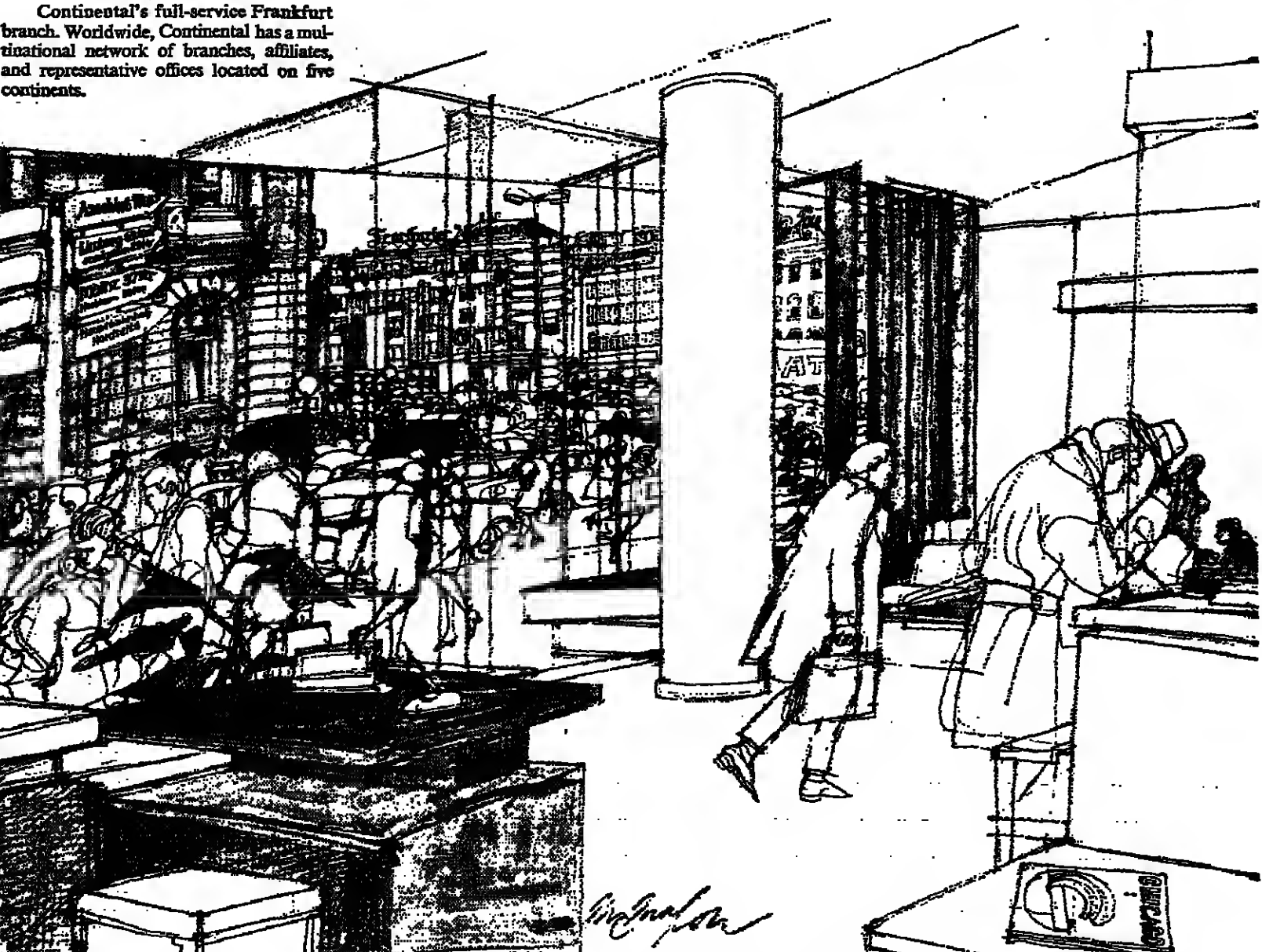
He points out that the Continental network can be equally important to the company just beginning to expand internationally.

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Gaullist Party Holds Own in Local Voting

Moderates, Leftists Stand First and Second

PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—Incomplete results in today's cantonal (county) elections, regarded as a first test of popularity for President Georges Pompidou's administration, showed neither great wins nor losses for the majority Gaullist party.

With a total of 1,061 cantons out of 1,609 reporting, the moderates, always strong in local constituencies, had the largest following, with 216 seats.

Various leftist groups were second with 114, the Socialists third with 101 and the main Gaullist party, the Union for the Defense of the Republic, third with 86.

The results so far can be judged neither a setback nor a boost to the Gaullist forces, since they won approximately the same percentage of seats they held prior to the election.

Only 50% Turn Out

Also, the fact that there was very little voter interest in the election, with little more than 50 percent going to the polls, diminished the impact of the elections.

The elections were held in half, or 1,609, of the cantons in France and its overseas possessions to elect representatives to local general councils. The councils are an institution dating back to the Revolution, which deal with local taxes and problems such as road and school building.

The opposition parties to the ruling Gaullists have held most of the seats despite the 11-year reign of former President Charles de Gaulle. The Gaullists waged an all-out campaign primarily to dislodge the opposition, but the Communist party went one better and put up candidates for every seat at stake.

The Gaullists viewed the election as a popularity poll for Mr. Pompidou and his administration and tried to stir up the interest that is traditionally lacking in local elections.

City areas had the smallest turnout. The rural population, which takes a strong interest in local government in France, had the highest, as usual, with some country areas registering 70 percent of the voters balloting.

Mich. GOP Picks Mrs. Romney

LANSING, Mich., March 8 (UPI)—Lenore Romney was picked yesterday by Michigan Republican leaders as the candidate they will back for the party's Senate nomination in the August primary.

The leadership took less than 30 minutes to give the wife of former Michigan Gov. George Romney their almost unanimous backing, a sharp contrast to a meeting two weeks ago when Mrs. Romney failed to gain the necessary 75 percent of the vote for the designation.

Mrs. Romney, 61, will face State Sen. Robert J. Huber, of Troy, in the August primary, and the winner of that election will face incumbent Democrat Philip A. Hart, who has charged bosom within the Michigan GOP to gain the party label for Mrs. Romney, promised a "bloody" primary battle.

Nixons Invite Windsors

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—President and Mrs. Nixon have invited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to a White House dinner April 4, the White House said today.



SUNDAY SCENE—Former French President Charles de Gaulle walking to the church at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises where he and his wife attended mass yesterday.

Millions Watch Sun's Eclipse From Mexico to Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

moments after the sun slipped completely behind the moon for the first time. Looking down at the shadow engulfing the sea beneath his plane Air Force Maj. Billy Buttram said, "It's like a big black ball moving across the ocean."

The skies around the plane and for 40 miles on each side of the plane turned a deep purple and overhead the sun and moon put on a show that the 37 men aboard would not soon forget.

The new and full moon indeed resembled nothing more than a huge black disk, while the sun's outermost atmosphere corona was casting a halo around the moon millions of miles into space.

To one side of the eclipsed sun lay the brilliant planet Venus, while in a little closer to the sun was the dimmer planet Mercury, which is usually obscured from view by the sun's blinding light.

At Mahanaut, Zapotec Indian musicians played flutes and drums. Old women in black rebozos, knitted shawls, stood before the church whispering prayers. Others lit candles.

Cheer Sun's Return

And some terrified Indians, convinced the sun had vanished forever, broke into cheers when it reappeared.

In Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp, frogs started croaking their night song when the eclipse hit. A black bear climbed a tree.

In Waycross, Ga., eight chickens quit eating and moving, and two hopped on a perch to roost.

In Norfolk, Va., too—eclipse arrival time 1:38 p.m.—an elephant began trumpeting and stomping the ground while chimpanzees huddled and monkeys panicked and even refused peanuts.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia—where the eclipse lasted just over two minutes—citizens held the eclipse with accustomed matter-of-factness. On a wharf an old salt grumbled: "I bet this wouldn't have happened if the Americans hadn't fooled

around with the moon last year."

There will not be another such total eclipse in North America until the year 2024. But—scientists reassured anyone who missed yesterday's—you can see another in 1973, by traveling to the Sahara Desert.

NASA Rockets Probe Eclipse

WALLOPS ISLAND, Va., March 8 (UPI)—The National Aeronautics and Space Agency rivaled nature yesterday with an unprecedented barrage of rockets that carried \$4 million worth of scientific instruments toward the heart of the solar eclipse.

Out of this, scientists expect to unravel some of the mysteries of the sun, the star that supplies heat, light and energy to the earth and in unexplained ways influences such everyday things as the transmission of radio waves.

A dozen rockets burst into the sky during a 15-minute period that included the time the sun was completely hidden by the moon and the sky was etched in a deep twilight with a horizon consisting of purple and pink layers.

Using six different types of rockets—ranging from the eight-foot, single-stage "ARCS" to the 49-foot tall, four-stage Javelin—scientists concentrated on three areas of research:

● The reaction of the earth's atmosphere to the sudden disruption of sunlight. Five different types of rockets measured at varying altitudes temperature and wind pressure and the amount of ozone in the upper atmosphere.

● The physics of the ionosphere—the region from 50 to 1,000 miles up that is greatly influenced by the sun and reflects radio signals back to earth. Knowledge from these experiments could provide "great advances" in man's ability to transmit radio waves.

● The physics of the sun—especially the energy radiating from the solar atmosphere and disturbances that occur near the surface of the sun.

Ford Foundation Reaffirms Social Aims Despite Critics

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—The Ford Foundation said yesterday that despite criticism of some of its programs during the 1960s, it will continue to support work in social change during the 1970s.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the foundation, said foundation officials will not "align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society."

In its annual report, Mr. Bundy concedes that the foundation could have done a better job of explaining its activities to elicit understanding in Congress and among the public. The foundation, recently criticized by some members of Congress, is the largest in the country, with a net worth of \$24 billion and disbursements this year of \$245 million.

In a departure from the usual foundation annual report—a list of social change and cultural activities it supports—Mr. Bundy appraised the impact of the 1969 tax-reform act. He concluded that the law would be part of "the social climate in which foundations do their work" in the next decade.

Some of the restrictions are the result of congressional hostility to Ford social programs.

The law, signed by President Nixon in the waning hours of 1969 to control the activities of foundations, placed a 4 percent excise tax on their earnings, prohibited the use of foundation funds to influence legislation and severely restricted their support for voter registration drives.

One member of Congress said the lawmakers acted because Ford's activities in these areas suggested that the foundation and Mr. Bundy appeared to believe "they were a law unto themselves."

Specifically, some congressmen were roused by a grant Ford made to the Cleveland chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, one seventh of which—\$25,000—was used in 1967 to assist a voter registration drive among the city's East Side blacks. When Carl B. Stokes became the first Negro elected mayor of a major city later that year, the role of the Ford funds became a controversy because of the narrowness of Mr. Stokes' victory over Republican Seth Taft—1,600 votes.

In another case that caused congressional reactions, Ford assisted a Mexican-American group, one faction of which made public statements that chided the spines of some Texans in 1968. That same year, Ford backed a plan for the decentralization of the New York schools, which brought black parents and white teachers into a bitter racial tug-of-war that closed the schools for months.

Five Held in Sale Of Mind-Bending Drug Called PCP

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—Five persons were held in New York and California today in connection with the manufacture and widespread distribution of a new hallucinogenic drug called PCP, which is mixed with parsley and smoked.

Federal narcotics agents arrested three of the suspects yesterday in a raid on an electronics firm in the Forest Hills section of Queens, N.Y. The agents said they seized 50 pounds of the powdery substance whose chemical name is phencyclidine hydrochloride.

The raid followed the arrests Friday night in the San Francisco suburb of Redwood City of two men, who authorities said had just arrived from New York with a salesman's display case full of PCP and other drugs.

The PCP was processed, mixed with parsley and packaged for distribution in the fifth-floor plant of a firm in Forest Hills, where the alleged ringleader and a fellow agent, a young woman, were arrested, narcotics agents said.

Arabs Threaten To Ban Airlines As Retaliation

CAIRO, March 8 (NYT)—Arab transport union leaders threatened yesterday to impose a total Arab-world boycott on the airlines and ships of any country where Arab airlines were restricted because of recent bomb incidents.

Arab retaliatory measures would include a prohibition on overflights by airlines of affected countries, according to Sabet el-Selsary, secretary-general of the Arab League's Federation of Arab Transport Unions (FATU).

Since the Arab countries form a barrier from Morocco, in the west, all across North Africa to the Syrian-Turkish frontier on the eastern Mediterranean, a ban on overflights could seriously disrupt transit traffic linking Europe and Africa and Europe and Asia.

The executive council of the FATU has been meeting in Cairo for the last five days to consider measures to combat any curbs on Arab airlines. Many pilots groups are urging that all flights should be prohibited to the Middle East because of bomb dangers.

Long Ford Strike In Belgium Ends

BRUSSELS, March 8 (AP)—The last of the big winter wildcat strikes in Belgium ended today when the majority of workers at the Ford plant in Genk decided to go back to work tomorrow.

The walkout at the assembly plant employing 8,000 workers lasted 40 days. The strikers accepted the pay raise proposed by employers, lower than their initial demands.

The other big strikes were in the northern coal mines where 23,000 workers held out for two months. In Antwerp, the 5,500 workers of General Motors also struck for several weeks.

Miller's 'Capricorn' Obscene, Athens Rules

ATHENS, March 8 (NYT)—A court in Athens ruled yesterday that Henry Miller's novel "Tropic of Capricorn" is obscene and ordered the destruction of 800 confiscated copies of a Greek translation.

But the three-judge Court of Misdemeanors discharged the defendant, Vassilios Delivandiotis, a publisher who printed the translation in 1966. The books had been found by police in his warehouse; only four copies were seized in bookstores.

Two policemen and two college professors who testified for the prosecution termed the book obscene and immoral, but admitted they had read only excerpts shown them by the prosecutor.



FAMILY PROJECT—Brenda McCan, part of the "family" of Charles Manson, holds a copy of the record album, just released, recorded by Manson, who is in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial in the Sharon Tate murders. The record was produced by Awareness Records in Hollywood with funds raised by members of Manson's "family."

Judge Revokes Permission For Manson to Defend Self

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—A judge has revoked the permission he gave Charles Manson to act as his own attorney at his trial on charges that he and members of his nomadic "family" killed actress Sharon Tate and six others.

"I'm satisfied that if you went to trial before a jury on charges as complex as these... it would be a fundamental denial of due process," the trial judge, William B. Keene, said Friday.

"You are incapable of acting as your own attorney," the judge said. Judge Keene named attorney Charles Holloman to represent Manson, who along with five others is charged with murder and conspiracy in the killings. Trial for all but one is set for March 30.

The ruling came at a hearing on a 17-page motion Manson submitted Wednesday. It asked among other things that two deputy district attorneys be joined to impose the same restrictions in preparing for trial that he had, that he be allowed to travel to interview witnesses and that the court address him as "Charles."

Judge Keene called the requests outlandish and said the document prompted him to review the entire case. He questioned Manson's ability to read and write and gave him an in-court reading test, making him read aloud sections of the motion.

Manson read haltingly, stumbling over the longer words. Judge Keene said, "I'm satisfied that you can read and that you are serious in presenting these motions. I believe you understand what they say, even though I don't."

After the judge's ruling four of Manson's followers rose from the visitors' section of the court. One cried, "There is no justice in your court. You are a mockery." The judge ruled three of them in contempt and sentenced them to five days in jail.

Manson rose from his seat and told the judge, "Go wash your hands. They're dirty." The judge ordered him removed by the bailiff. "There's no love in your court," Manson said as he was led out. Earlier, losing his composure for the first time during a series of court appearances, Manson exclaimed: "You can kill me, but you can't give me an attorney!"

One Slain in India Riot

ALLEPPEY, India, March 8 (Reuters)—One person was killed and another seriously injured when police opened fire early today on a crowd of Communist workers who tried to attack the house of a police informant at Pandanai village, near this south Indian town.

Gary Player Condemns Ruling On Ashe, But Backs Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG, March 8 (AP)—Leading South African professional golfer Gary Player today condemned his country's treatment of American tennis star Arthur Ashe, but said he believes apartheid is "essential to the progress and security of our country."

Mr. Player was to arrive in New York today to take part in a series of American golf tournaments and there were predictions he would face trouble from anti-apartheid demonstrators in the wake of the Ashe affair.

In a statement released in Johannesburg by his public relations consultants, Mr. Player said: "I am here in New York to follow my profession—to play golf."

A note accompanying the release, timed for his arrival in the United States, said the statement would be given to American newsmen when he arrived but was being released here to avoid "distortion of the facts."

Mr. Player said in the statement he deplores "unfortunate incidents" like the refusal to grant of the developing countries, and to

the South African Open Tennis Championships and the barring of local Indian golfer Faysa Begum from the National Open Golf Tournament.

"Many thousands of my fellow South Africans agree with the objections I lodged," Mr. Player said. He said he wished "politicians and protesters" could be convinced that sportsmen such as he can do little to "change the course of national or international affairs."

"I realize only too well that petty and unnecessary things are being done in the name of separate development [apartheid]... but here again, thousands of influential South Africans who, like myself, realize that separate development is essential to the progress and security of our country, are working hard to eradicate such areas of friction," he said.

He said he is a "loyal and proud South African" who refuses to criticize his country outside its borders. "I do not intend to offer any further political comment," he said.

French Army Doctor Slain

PORT LAMY, Chad, March 8 (Reuters)—A French military doctor was killed in a clash between joint Chad-French troops and rebels near Salfay in east Chad, French military sources said here today. They named the doctor as 27-year-old Capt. Michel de la Doire, who was killed Friday when going to the aid of a wounded Chad officer in the clash, in which three rebels died.

Italian Slide Buries Alpine Troops; 7 Die

Avalanche in Tatra Kills Czech Student

BOZZANO, Italy, March 8 (Reuters)—An avalanche crushed and killed a platoon of Italian Alpine troops in the Dolomites yesterday, killing seven and injuring two others.

The troops were engulfed in the mass of snow while setting up a temporary firing range on 6,000-foot Monte Seabra, overlooking the Riva Valley, near the Austrian border, an army spokesman said here.

Fifteen of the men—members of a 40-man unit on maneuvers—were buried when the avalanche thundered down the mountainside about 75 miles east of here.

The rest of the platoon immediately called in help by radio and two helicopters flew to the scene with rescue dogs. Within an hour all 15 had been dug out, eight of them still alive.

Two of the survivors were slightly injured and were taken to a hospital. The dead were all unmarried men from Verona, the army spokesman said.

The troops were deployed over a large area and, for this reason, only 15 were buried, he added. Meanwhile to the south, about 15,000 persons in villages in the Apennines above Aquila were virtually cut off by snowfalls of up to six feet in the last few days.

Snow-clearing operations have fallen behind because of the heavy snowfall. Many farmers were trapped in their homes and unable to feed their animals.

Slide Kills Czech

POPRAD, Czechoslovakia, March 8 (AP)—A 17-year-old Czechoslovak was killed and two others were injured when an avalanche swept over eight of 40 students from a school at Rimavska Sobota who were waiting on a road near Trebatova in the Tatra Mountains. It was announced today.

The Czech news agency reported that five of the eight youths were rescued by other members of the group. The Mountain Rescue Service dug out two other youngsters. One suffered a concussion and cuts and the other a broken leg.

Fewer Falls in Kent

CANTERBURY, England, March 8 (Reuters)—Thousands of Kent villagers found themselves stranded without power yesterday as severe blizzards struck southeast England for the second time last week.

A snowbound rural post office said that candles and fuel oil were badly needed.

"There is none at all in the village. Even the warehouse that supplies us has run out of candles. When we had them in stock we rationed them to two candles per family," one villager reported.

A local member of Parliament, David Crouch, said that he had asked the army to send in emergency supplies of candles and fuel to the worst hit areas.

"The people must have hot meals, heating and light," he said.

Zurich Traffic Halted

ZURICH, March 8 (Reuters)—Heavy snow paralyzed road, rail and air traffic to Zurich, Switzerland's largest city.

At the Zurich railroad station, trains were unable to move for more than an hour because of frozen switches. Later in the morning, traffic resumed with long delays.

Most planes due to land or take off from Zurich airport were diverted or canceled. More than four inches of fresh snow fell in two hours this morning.

Snow Blankets Germany

FRANKFURT, March 8 (UPI)—Heavy snowfalls in all parts of West Germany snarled air, rail and automobile traffic today.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, snow blocked rail lines—delaying trains up to seven hours—and reduced four-lane autobahn traffic to two lanes.

Malaysia, Thailand Widen War on Reds

BANGKOK, March 8 (Reuters)—Military planes and ground troops from Malaysia and Thailand will be permitted to cross their common border to strike at Communist guerrillas in that area, Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak of Malaysia said today.

A new border cooperation agreement was signed here yesterday, allowing air force planes and ground troops in "hot pursuit" to cross the line to attack Communists. Previously, only police forces had been used against more than 1,000 guerrillas, most of them in Thailand.

Tun Abdul Razak said yesterday that 2,000 Malaysian troops had already gone into Thailand to help Thai forces.

Madrid Urges Polio Shots

MADRID, March 8 (Reuters)—Madrid authorities today issued a stern warning to parents here to ensure that their children were vaccinated against poliovirus.

There were 11 cases of the illness last month among non-vaccinated children and one of them died, according to an official note by the Madrid civil governor.

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TRUDEAU ON TOUR—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau beats a drum and does a native dance for the players of Baker Lake in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Trudeau Starts Cutting Back Canada's Diplomatic Corps

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, March 8 (UPI)—The Canadian government's austerity program is bringing about the reduction of diplomatic positions wherever they cannot meet the "need" test administered by a committee of efficiency experts.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's cutback of Canada's contribution to Atlantic Alliance forces, the closing of seven embassies abroad, and the general "austerity" bent of the government, along with the reduction in diplomatic positions, has reduced the size of the foreign service that Prime Minister Trudeau, when prime minister, boasted was "second to none in the world."

Under the latest economy order, the foreign-based staff of 387 will be reduced by 60-15 percent—effective March 31. The External Affairs Department, which had 2,228 employees last October, will be cut to 2,060. The annual savings are calculated at \$7.5 million.

The missions closed include three in Latin America—Uruguay, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic—and the United States. The high commission in Cyprus, the Canadian office in West Berlin and the offices maintained in Cambodia and Laos.

Big Embassies Reduced
The staffs of the big European embassies have been reduced as well.

William Hopper Dies; Appeared in Perry Mason

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 8 (Reuters)—William Hopper, 54, actor and the only child of the late Hollywood columnist Hedda Hopper, died here Friday, of a heart attack. He had been hospitalized here for two weeks.

Mr. Hopper played Paul Drake, a detective friend of Perry Mason, in the television series. In role, Mr. Hopper often provided Mason, played by Raymond Burr, with last-minute information to clinch his court-room cases.

Mr. Hopper is the second "Perry Mason" star to die within the last two years. William Talman, the hot-tempered district attorney, Hamilton Burger, who always lost cases to Mason, died in August, 1968, from lung cancer.

Mr. Hopper appeared in several Warner Brothers movies, including "Track of the Cat" in 1954, starring Robert Mitchum, and Teresa Wright. Three films he played in were released in as many months in 1957, "Footloose Heiress," "Over the Goal" and "Torchy Blane, the Adventurous Blonde."

James Beach
NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—James Beach, 60, a playwright and director of the literary department of Samuel French, Inc., publishers, died Thursday after an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Beach was the author of more than 200 plays, about 50 of them mysteries. They were produced by college and other theatrical groups throughout the country. Among his works were "One Mad Night," "Dance From the Sky" and "We're All Guilty."

He also wrote seven suspense novels, short stories, and numerous radio and television scripts. Mr. Beach also adapted some works for the stage, including "David and Goliath" from the novel by Theodore Dreiser and screenplay by Eleanor Drayton.

Baron Adolph Benck
PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—Baron Adolph Benck, 64, Dutch ambassador in Paris, died Friday after suffering a heart attack.

French officials here said that the baron, who was appointed to this post in 1963, had previously had heart trouble.

Mr. Filippo Giobbe
VATICAN CITY, March 8 (UPI)—Filippo Giobbe, 58, director of the Vatican's official newspaper, L'Apostolica, died Friday night, the Vatican announced.

Ulster Offers Reward After 19 Bombings

Catholic MP's Home, Mill Latest Targets

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 8 (UPI)—The Northern Ireland government offered a \$5,000 (\$12,000) reward today for information leading to the arrest of bomb terrorists who have struck 19 times this year.

The reward was announced after talks between the government and senior police officials on the two bomb explosions last night, one of them at the home of Austin Currie, a member of Parliament and a Catholic.

A government statement said, "Those who have perpetrated the outrages of the past few weeks have shown a complete disregard for life or property."

One of the explosions last night rocked a cotton mill in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast. It caused little damage and no injuries.

The other shattered windows in Mr. Currie's home. His wife and child were in the house at the time of the explosion but did not suffer injuries.

The explosions came after a day of confrontations between police and demonstrators in Londonderry. Ten thousand civil-rights supporters from all over Northern Ireland gathered to protest Ulster's 17 percent rate of unemployment as well as alleged discrimination against Catholics in housing and other areas.

Troops erected barriers between the civil-rights demonstrators and local Protestants who gathered to shout, "We'll have no papist rebels in this town." The two opposing crowds of about 3,000 persons each dispersed when the British troops held up placards warning "Disperse or we fire."

Trinidad House Of U.S. Diplomats Is Fire-Bombed

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 8 (Reuters)—The home of the U.S. vice-consul was one of the targets in a series of fire-bomb attacks here last night and today as violence set off by black-power demonstrations continued in Trinidad.

Molotov cocktails were thrown into five other homes and a British-owned drugstore was set on fire. But police said no injuries were reported. Mrs. Frank Hagen, wife of the vice-consul, said she and her two infant children were asleep when three firebombs came through the windows.

"I was so scared, I could not move," she said. "My husband left yesterday morning for the Virgin Islands."

The attack on the Hagen home was the first here against U.S. property. Previously the main target was Canadian banks.

Russia Reported In Spy-Swap Bid To West Germans

LONDON, March 8 (UPI)—Russia and East Germany are offering the Bonn government "a major spy swap," the Sunday Times said today.

A report by Anthony Terry said the Soviet KGB and the East German security service, ESD, "are apparently desperate to secure the return" of Mrs. Liane Lindner, 43.

They also want two alleged spies, named in the report as Mrs. Irene Scholz, 51, former personal assistant and secretary to two Bonn successive ministers of science and technology, and Heinrich Wiedemann, 80, former Deputy Minister of Justice in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The report said West German officials unwilling to consider a deal with the Communists, until after the three have been "tried and possibly sentenced."

"What makes it more difficult for West German authorities even to consider exchanging Mrs. Lindner and Mrs. Scholz... is the staggering quantity of top-secret and classified information they are said to have supplied," the Sunday Times said.

U.S. Taxpayers Honest or Artful, Thin Total of Convictions Indicates

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—Americans are either the world's most honest taxpayers or the world's most ingenious tax cheaters. Very few are ever convicted of failing to give the government its due.

Only 561 persons out of 110 million individual taxpayers were judged guilty of tax fraud in the fiscal year that ended June 30. Are Americans really 99.9995 percent honest with their taxes? The Internal Revenue Service concedes that it may miss a cheater now and then, but its officials are convinced that most people pay their taxes fully—if not always cheerfully.

The revenue service investigated 8,273 cases of possible tax fraud in the last fiscal year. It recommended prosecution in 1,139 cases. A total of 649 indictments were obtained and 561 persons pleaded guilty or no contest or were convicted after a trial.

Hard-Core Cheating
These figures involve only hard-core cheating. Thousands of additional persons gave themselves the benefit of the doubt in figuring out their tax returns and some of them were caught. But they usually paid up when they received a deficiency notice from the government.

A tax official said many persons who thought they had cheated the government by padding a deduction or two often had actually short-changed themselves by overlooking another deduction they were entitled to.

Outright tax fraud involves a conscious intent to cheat the government and usually involves substantial sums of money.

The average American has very little chance to cheat. He pays most or all of his tax bill through payroll withholding and if he tries to evade taxes it is usually in small amounts.



LONDONDERRY MARCH—British police line this Ulster street during a mass demonstration by the unemployed in Londonderry. Two policemen were injured in scuffles.

Refugees Begin to Return Fears Subside as Tourists Crowd Pozzuoli

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 8 (AP)—Scientists studied seismographs and wizards consulted their crystal balls today to try to find out if this city, built over a lake of lava, is about to be destroyed by a volcano.

A bright sun was out after days of storms. In its warmth, the fears that had driven half the population to flee this town of 70,000 persons on the Bay of Naples began to evaporate.

Tourists poured into the town by car and bus to walk the streets between rows of shattered and padlocked homes. But residents who had fled began to return, too.

For the first time in several days, street markets were selling fruit. Bars and some shops reopened. Fishermen, who bring in an annual

catch worth \$57.5 million, were out again with their nets. Church services were held. There was talk of reopening some of the town's schools this week.

The scientists invited here to study the rise of land upon which Pozzuoli sits said that six seismographs set up around the town had recorded no shocks since several minor tremors early last week.

Three marine thermometers recording sea temperatures were being watched after fishermen reported that they had seen the sea boiling like a cauldron.

Italy's many soothsayers hurried to the scene this weekend. But their predictions were not in agreement. Giuseppe Ianigo, the "Wizard of Toledo," was optimistic. "I believe

all this alarm is unjustified," he said. "The best thing is to keep an eye on Vesuvius. The period of quiet of the volcano there is nearing an end."

Prof. Nino Pecorelli said: "There is danger, but it is not imminent. I feel vibrations beneath the sea and it is not improbable that there may be some new eruption in the center of the gulf."

Antonio Battista, the wizard, and mayor of Montefredane, said: "I felt unusual vibrations which indicate a certain travail in the depths of the earth," Mayor Battista said. "But there is no immediate cause for concern. It would be best, in any case," he added, "to listen first to the words of the scientists."

Russia Marks Women's Day With Gifts, Pancakes, Vodka

MOSCOW, March 8 (UPI)—It was "International Women's Day" today, but men appeared to be doing most of the drinking and eating.

Every Soviet woman was proclaimed "queen for a day" by Soviet men, from the 11 members of the ruling Politburo to the humblest peasant and worker.

And men were supposed to be their "subjects," meaning they were expected to buy gifts, clean house, cook meals and above all wash the dishes.

But the day, which was established by Socialist women in Copenhagen in 1910 ostensibly to fight for equal rights and since then has become an international holiday in Communist countries, happened to coincide with Maslentsa (Butter Week), the last week before Russian Orthodox Lent.

By old Russian, pre-Christian and pagan tradition, Maslentsa is still being observed by consuming tons of buttered bliny (pancakes) smothered in sour cream and caviar. The pancake symbolizes the late-rising winter sun.

And who should queue up for flour, butter and sour cream? Women of course. And who makes the best bliny? Women again.

The bliny are washed down with vodka, which though doubled in price recently does not appear to have declined in consumption.

Men, of course, drink most of the vodka, so that more than the usual contingent of drunks can be seen swaying down the icy sidewalks or even wallowing in the snowy gutters.

But the woman, be she wife, mother, daughter, sister or sweetheart, stays home to enjoy her gifts and take care of the men folk. For this is a combination of Mother's Day and St. Valentine's Day.

Dutiful men appear to have contributed their share. They cleaned out the novelty gift and flower shops.

Hundreds of Georgians found it profitable enough to pay the fare and fly some 2,000 miles from their sunny, subtropical land to sell roses for the equivalent of a dollar a piece. The flowers were grabbed by loving men even though they were half frozen by the time they reached the Moscow market.

There probably was not a woman in the country who did not get a present.

Italy to Allow Far West Show

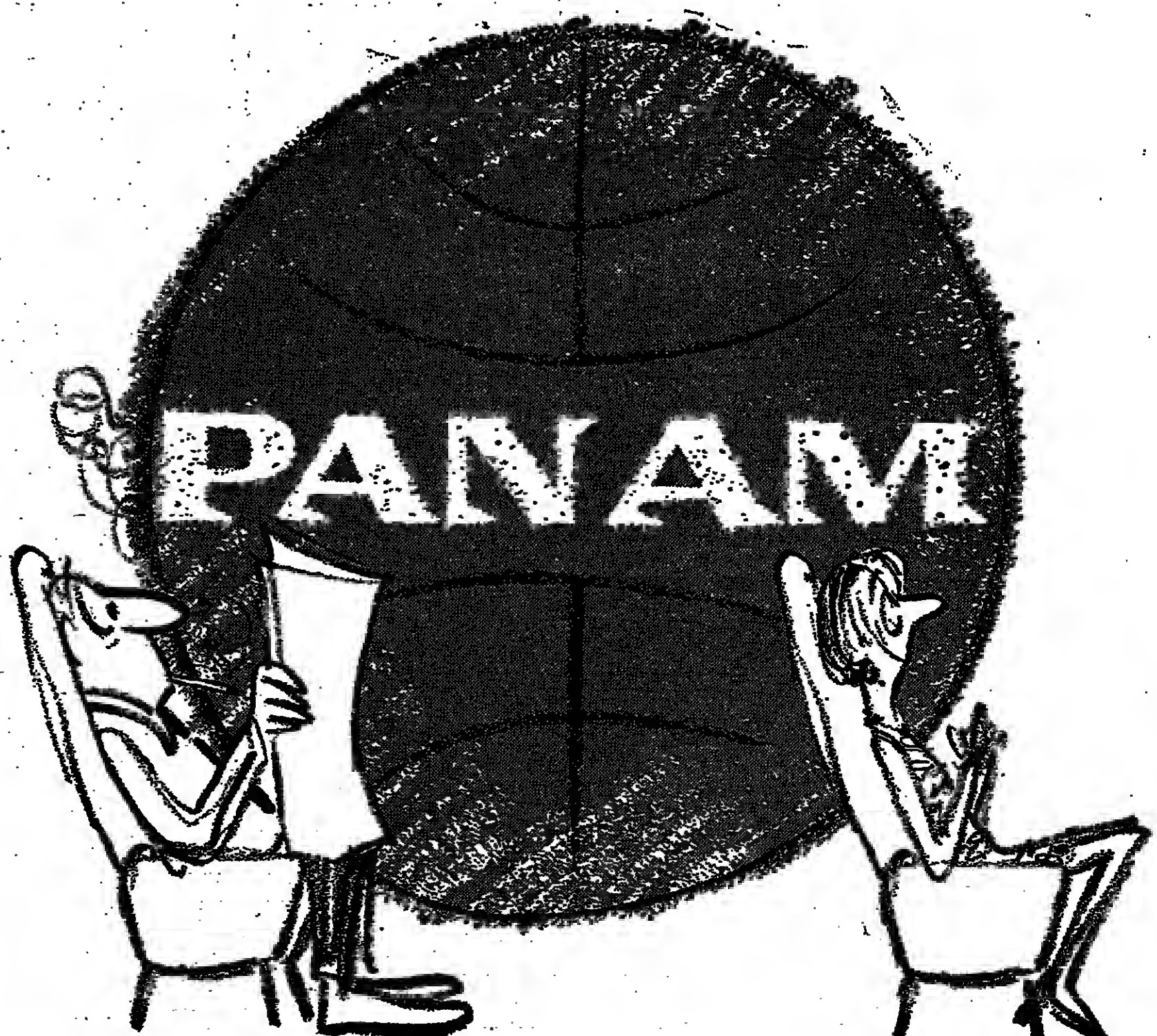
ROME, March 8 (AP)—A Far West rodeo has cleared opposition from Italian circus owners and won the government's permission to perform in Italy.

When the Rodeo Far West landed in Genoa last Tuesday, circus owners asked the government to enforce a law which bans more than one circus from a foreign country from performing in Italy at the same time. An American circus is also on tour here now.

The government ruled that the rodeo is not a circus, a rodeo spokesman said. The red tape forced the rodeo to cancel performances in Genoa. It is now scheduled to open in Rome this Thursday.

It will be the first rodeo held in Europe since Buffalo Bill and Annie Oakley toured in 1902.

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Mulling Moynihan's Aphorism

Does 'Benign Neglect' Sum Up Nixon Approach?

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It is not Mr. Nixon's phrase, but it seems to fit in ways never intended by the President's liberal pundit and poet, Daniel Patrick Moynihan: "benign neglect."

It may, in fact, turn out to be the most apt aphorism yet for the essence of Mr. Nixon's foreign and domestic policies. More apt, certainly, than "low profile" or "lowered voices" or "new federalism." The more he reveals about his approach to the critical problems of American life, the more evident Mr. Nixon makes his distaste for vast projects of social engineering and renewal. The more he says about his concept of America's place in the world, the more obvious his intention to pursue concrete national interests instead of lofty international visions and ideals. The Grand Design has been abandoned and the Great Society, or what there was of it, simply frozen.

Almost single-mindedly, Mr. Nixon has concentrated on the need for gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, on the gradual cooling of an overheated economy and on the conceptually bold but materially modest reform of the welfare system. Each of these projects enjoys priority in the three rings of the executive—the National Security Council, the Economic and Urban Affairs Council—and they constitute the essential agenda of the administration's first term.

Most everything else, except, of course, politics itself, has been left under study and experimentation.

"Benign neglect" is the phrase that leaped from one of the many private Moynihan memoranda to the President when it came to light last week. All that Mr. Nixon's counselor meant to suggest was that the much debated subject of race relations and tensions could benefit from a period of official de-emphasis.

Pursuit of Panthers

Writing in January, at a time when the Justice Department seemed in hot pursuit of the Black Panthers, and suggesting that the American Negro had in fact made remarkable economic and social progress over the last two decades—decades, Pat Moynihan said the nation's preoccupation with racial conflict had tended to obscure that record and yielded the public forum to extremists of both the left and the right.

Borrowing from the Earl of Durham's prescription in 1830 for the proper British attitude toward Canada, Mr. Moynihan wrote: "The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoias and hoodlums on all sides. We may need a period in which



Dignitary Greeter

"I wanted them [the Pompidous] to see our country as a President of the United States saw it... We overdid it a bit."

Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades.

His memorandum implied that much of the damage had been done by the Nixon administration's own obsession with the Panthers and other extremists. And it gently chided the President and his Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, for neglecting, benignly or otherwise, some of the more basic problems of crime control.

Nonetheless, the phrase soon acquired a life of its own as Mr. Nixon practiced some further benign neglect in the fields of education and civil rights.

In his education message to Congress last week, for instance, the President argued that most of the government's school programs had not yet "measurably" enhanced the performance of poor children and that the nation was "not getting as much as we should out of the dollars we spend."

Benign Agreement

The President agreed benignly with Mr. Moynihan and other liberal analysts that the social environment of schools and communities appeared to be a more important factor in student performance than education programs and facilities. But he neglected to commit himself to any energetic new efforts to enhance that environment, either through racial integration in the classroom or new services to the community.

He mentioned only his proposed reform of the welfare system—while the administration successfully lobbied through the crucial House Ways and

Means Committee last week, but whose terms are unlikely to have a dramatic effect soon on education, crime and other neglected social phenomena.

"There really is a need," said the same Mr. Moynihan to Mr. Nixon in the same memorandum, "for a more coherent administration approach to a number of issues"—affecting blacks and poor people—"which I can list for you, if you like."

Risking what he called indiscretion, Mr. Moynihan further suggested that lawyers—such as Richard Nixon and John Mitchell—were neither good managers nor good researchers in the campaign against crime and the social behavior. Certain necessary studies will not be done, he advised the President, "unless you express a personal interest."

Confused Response

As for civil rights and integration, Mr. Nixon has thus far shown much more persistent concern for the equal treatment of offending communities than about the unequal treatment of schoolchildren, North or South.

In a series of recent statements on the subject, the President has noted the Supreme Court's rulings without comment on the merits, offered White House assistance to help communities cope with the high court's requirements, declared an atmosphere conducive to learning to be his "paramount interest," urged a minimum of busing to achieve the required desegregation and opposed busing and all other compulsions to achieve "racial balance."

The administration itself has now recognized its responses to the many problems of school segregation to be so confused that it was at work this week-end on yet another effort to define its views and policies.

His difficulties in dealing with the schools, with the cities in general, with health care and other easily identified social needs arise from the fact that Mr. Nixon's priorities for the foreseeable future have already been set to suit his political goals and the budgetary requirements. As a result, President's exhortations and declarations are now being benignly cut to fit the pattern.

At home, as abroad, however, withdrawal and retrenchment are not always the surest ways out of trouble. Nothing better exemplifies the tactics of benign neglect than the Nixon Doctrine of reduced involvement in foreign wars. But as the President's statement on Laos showed this weekend, there is no simple walking away from the goals, commitments, ideals and errors of the past.

Yielding to the pressures from critics who fear "another Vietnam" in Laos, Mr. Nixon continued to press for increased challenge in that small Asian kingdom had forced him to respond with increased "levels" of assistance and air combat support to the Laotians.

It is the pressure for withdrawal from southeast Asia that has left the United States vulnerable, it turns out, to continued and even increased Communist pressure abroad. As a White House official remarked in slightly blunter jest, benign neglect is not really so very different from malignant concern.



Rights Compromiser

"The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' — Daniel P. Moynihan, Presidential adviser.

Drawings by Julie Fernandez.

Nixon School Policy Disillusions All Sides

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT)—When Louisiana Gov. John J. McKeithen was in Washington a few days ago, he and other Southern governors met with some of President Nixon's assistants on the school desegregation issue. On returning home last week, Gov. McKeithen said: "I told them to tell the President that if he doesn't come down here and champion us, it's going to beat them to death politically."

Gov. McKeithen perhaps was engaging in the time-honored Southern practice of complaining loudly even while winning, to keep the enemy on the run. President Nixon's Southern strategy has never been in better shape. If Gov. McKeithen has any argument about the school desegregation effort, Mr. Agnew said the new group would not in any way serve as an "appeal body" for aggrieved school boards or governors to "give support to any evasion of the law."

Mr. Agnew said the new group would not in any way serve as an "appeal body" for aggrieved school boards or governors to "give support to any evasion of the law." Mr. Agnew, on the other hand, said he feared the new committee would have the effect of further slowing the desegregation effort.

Two more HEW civil rights officials, including the Southern

'Good Man' Shriver Legacy: Better Relations With France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—If he didn't know it before, President Nixon got the message that the French liked Ambassador Sargent Shriver during his state visit here a year ago.

At the dinner President Charles de Gaulle gave for Mr. Nixon at the Elysee Palace, the general and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville were standing talking to Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, when Mr. Couve de Murville turned suddenly and beckoned to the ambassador.

Addressing Mr. Nixon, Gen. de Gaulle said: "Mr. President, it is possible to have a good man who is a bad ambassador and a bad man who is a good ambassador. You have a man who is both a good man and a good ambassador."

When Mr. Shriver leaves Paris in two weeks to return home to prepare for the Maryland gubernatorial campaign, he will leave behind two years of steadily improving Franco-American relations. If he continued to them, it is also true that he was extremely lucky. And he admits it.

As President Lyndon B. John-

son had told him when he named him ambassador in 1968, Mr. Shriver couldn't lose. Mr. Johnson said that the United States had tried everything to improve relations with France—an ambassador from the military, Gen. James Gavin; a seasoned diplomat, Charles Bohlen—and nothing had worked. Nobody could blame Mr. Shriver if things didn't improve.

Thaw's Start

He was lucky because he got in at the beginning of the thaw, which actually began in March, 1968, when Mr. Johnson ordered a partial bombing halt over North Vietnam. Gen. de Gaulle alluded to it on May 26, 1968, the day the new ambassador presented his credentials. It was during the May student revolt.

"Whatever happens," Gen. de Gaulle said, "I think that America and France will be together once again if great sorrows must befall mankind."

Mr. Shriver was lucky in another respect. He was alive and living in Paris while his party, the Democrats, was being divided and defeated at home. He is able to return home now without having been a part of that defeat.

It is difficult to say precisely what role an ambassador plays in the changing relations between states. French diplomats, however, give Mr. Shriver much credit. They liked that he liked France. They liked his visits into the hinterlands to talk to the French people.

It is true that the people of this country have consistently named America as their best friend, even when official relations were bad. It is here, perhaps, that an ambassador's role is more important, and it is here that Mr. Shriver concentrated his energy.

He campaigned for America in the provinces as if he were running for office.

Predecessor Liked

French diplomats had liked his predecessor, Charles Bohlen, too, but for different reasons. As one French official put it: "They liked Bohlen because he was one of them; they like Shriver because he is unusual."

Although Mr. Shriver will say that it's easier to do business with the new French government than with the old, there is a wistful look in his blue eyes when he talks of Gen. de Gaulle.

"I liked calling on him," he has said. "He had a tough, cold, analytical manner that for me was a test. You're doing something if you can get anywhere with that."

The ambassador thinks that the relationship he developed with Gen. de Gaulle played a role in the improvement in relations between the two countries. He thinks that Gen. de Gaulle liked a man who was close both to President Johnson and the Kennedys, and that his voice was listened to in Washington.

Ironically, he thinks Gen. de Gaulle had the same sort of feeling for British Ambassador Christopher Soames, prior, that is to what the French now refer to as the "unfortunate Soames affair." As a British commentator put it once: "The French may, as they say, hate all foreigners; but they hate an English aristocrat less than anyone else."

Ambassadors' Families

Mr. Shriver thinks that Gen. de Gaulle was at least as pleased to have a Churchill son-in-law as ambassador to France as a Kennedy brother-in-law.

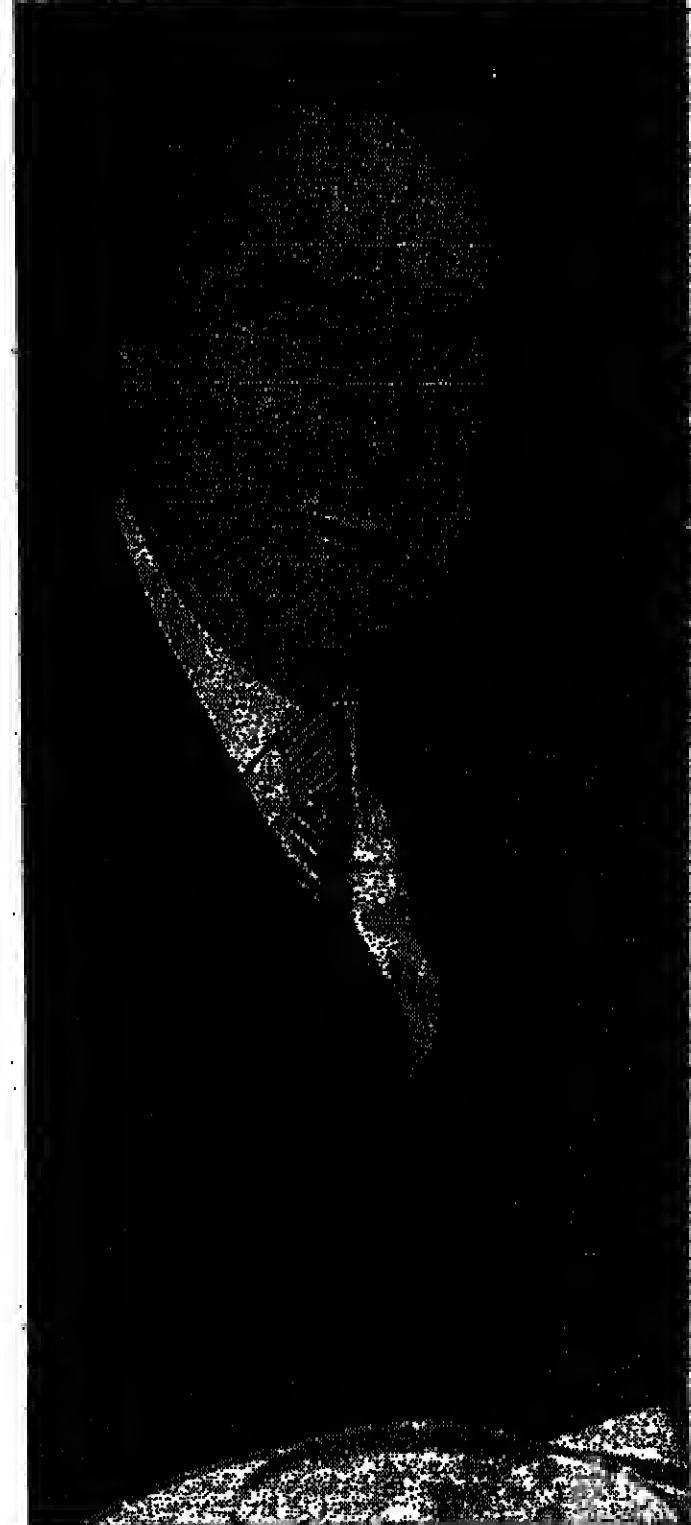
In the beginning, there had been difficulties. Not only did the new ambassador arrive in a city that was in a state of near civil war, but there had been some misunderstandings before he ever got here.

As he tells it, President Johnson offered him the job early in 1968, and he accepted after having been encouraged to take it by his wife Eunice Kennedy Shriver and his mother-in-law Rose Kennedy.

It was soon after, however, that Robert Kennedy declared his candidacy for the presidency. There was then a question in the minds of some members of the family whether he should stay in the Johnson administration.

"Some members of the family thought I should quit and go to work for Bobby," says the ambassador. "I thought, however, that the most important thing was my word. I had given my word to Johnson and he had given his to France. The French were getting edgy because they had already accepted me."

He decided not to change his mind. Theodore Sorensen criticized Mr. Shriver in his book "The Kennedy Legacy" for



Ambassador R. Sargent Shriver.

haggling over what job he should have in the Kennedy campaign; but as the ambassador sees it, his hands were tied.

"We discussed what I could do for Bobby. I was ready to campaign in both Indiana and California, but felt I just wasn't needed in either state as campaign manager. I also felt it wouldn't be a seemly thing to do as ambassador-designate."

The next real difficulty came when Gen. de Gaulle refused suddenly last year following the defeat of his referendum. Mr. Shriver admits that at the time there was some agitation among Republicans in Washington to "get the Democrat out of Paris," but President Nixon decided to keep him on.

Sure Bet

There was no difficulty here. Mr. Shriver had kept up steady contacts with Georges Pompidou during the latter's year out of office. He had been calling back to Washington that if an election came up, Mr. Pompidou was a sure bet to win.

The story is told of the lesson in French politics Mr. Pompidou gave the ambassador during the first time Mr. Shriver called on him. At the time, Mr. Pompidou was still Gen. de Gaulle's prime minister and he had just gone on television during the May revolt to warn his countrymen against the Communists.

The ambassador asked him how he could maintain good relations with the Russians and still make anti-Communist speeches. Mr. Pompidou laughed and told him that the Russians were a sophisticated people and understood that such a speech was for internal consumption only.

Improved Trust

The ambassador thinks that one of the main reasons for the improvement in the climate here was the improvement in trust and communications between the two governments.

During the period of bad relations, the Paris embassy did not receive all U.S. diplomatic cables from the world's major trouble spots. France and America were not having conversations on such subjects as Vietnam, China and the Middle East, and the embassy was not kept fully informed.

As the ambassador sees it, there was a lack of trust and confidence. When he arrived, that changed. During 1968, Gen. de Gaulle had stopped his frequent attacks on U.S. policy, and detailed conversations with the French began. The embassy began to receive the full flow of diplomatic cables.

The biggest bluff that occurred during Mr. Shriver's near two years here came over French intentions to sell Mirage jets to Libya. Mr. Shriver had at least two meetings with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on the subject, and there were several phone calls.

The State Department was very testy when Defense Minister Michel Debré finally got around to announcing the full

sale of more than 100 planes, but Mr. Shriver insists that Mr. Schumann never gave him any inaccurate figures.

"We did not get any inaccurate numbers from the French, but we did not get the total picture," says the ambassador.

There is strong evidence, however, that the foreign minister did not have the total picture himself when he talked to Mr. Shriver. It has probably been this aspect of the new government that has given more than one embassy trouble. It often seems that one ministry doesn't know what the other is doing, and this is particularly true of the Foreign and Defense Ministries.

The Libyan affair also brought some strong criticism of the ambassador. One American was heard to say that "what we need is an ambassador who knows when to get mad."

Mr. Shriver defends himself: "I don't think it's the job of an ambassador to get personally mad. To get professionally mad, though, is different. I can't think of one instance when I should have gone over to the Quai and taken umbrage at the French. If I had felt I should have, however, I would have."

'Shriver Boomlet'

Mr. Shriver is going back to a Democratic party that is badly in need of an attractive candidate to face President Nixon in 1972. Although the ambassador has never given any indication that he is this man, a "Shriver boomlet" has begun in America to encourage him.

He has not yet announced his intention to oppose Democratic incumbent Gov. Marvin Mandel in the Maryland primary, but those closest to him think it is inevitable. He has ruled out New York, and re-leased the Maryland estate and registered to vote in Maryland.

These people say he is often tempted by offers from private business and universities, but believes that after almost ten years as an appointed official, he is ready to try politics.

Maryland is the logical spot. He was born there, has lived there off and on, has a campaign committee already working for him and, in Gov. Mandel, is not facing an elected Democratic governor but a man appointed by the state legislature to fill the vacancy left by Spiro T. Agnew.

Though there are some Democrats who have resented his decision to stay on and work for the Republicans, most feel that he helped himself by being here. For those who would see his working for a GOP administration against him, he has no answer.

"Lots of people feel I'm over here acting on Nixon's orders, but the fact is that I have never received any orders here, not even after the change of administration. Rogers or Clinton didn't send me instructions any more than I did."

"In the two years I've been here, my only mission was to improve Franco-American relations."

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Diversity in Transition

Exploding Africa Shakes Visitor's Self-Confidence

By Murray Marder

Mr. Marder, a Washington Post staff writer, is among the newsmen who accompanied Secretary of State William P. Rogers on his trip through ten African countries in 16 days.

WASHINGTON (WP)—There is nothing like a first trip to Africa to shake a world traveler's self-confidence in his knowledge of history, politics and especially geography. Africa comes at you like an explosion. Of cultures. Of customs. Of change. If you have not made Africa a subject of special, intensive study—no matter what your level of general education—even a roaring jet across the continent will accrue enough fragments of new knowledge to shatter anyone's intellectual complacency.

If it is any consolation, even educated Africans have difficulty keeping track of what is happening beyond their own country. No area of the world is more diversified or more in transition, with its melange of feudal monarchies, revolutionary Arab nations, supra-nationalistic one-party black states, one "people's democracy" (so far Congo-Kinshasa), "humble" Socialist societies and federations with one foot in the 12th century and another in the 20th.

Sovereignty Explosion

The explosion of sovereignty that has multiplied more than tenfold the four nations that were independent before 1960 has created a geographic identification problem compounded by the widespread switching of national and tribal names from European to African terminology. It challenges even those few who once knew what was where.

In cosmopolitan Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, a lovely city that bridges modern and traditional Africa, a black newsmen reminded me of experience in reporting the 1968 presidential campaign in the United States.

"Nobody knew where Zambia was," he said. "Every time I was introduced to an American, he would say something like, 'Excuse me, but where is Zambia?'"

The national identity problem might have been eased, fractionally, if he had explained that Zambia, before it gained its independence in 1965, was called Northern Rhodesia. But proud Africans resent having identify their nations by former colonial names.

Even African experts have to hesitate at times to remember that Tanzania is the united republic composed of what was formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar, or that Botswana was formerly called Bechuanaland and that what used to be the Bechuanaland Protectorate is now independent Botswana. Or that the relatively well-known name of Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Stanleyville, in the former Belgian Congo, became Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kisangani, respectively.

Some educated Africans are pleased—others only amused—by the reach for African identity by American blacks experiencing a new sense of pride in their African heritage by the rush to native African hair and dress styles. None of the African officials encountered in the ten nations visited by Secretary Rogers was wearing either. All were in Western attire, or African modifications of Western attire and hair style. On the streets, however, the brilliantly colorful native costumes of daily, outmoded Western-type dress.

Knowledge Desired

In private, what several African officials implied they would appreciate more from Americans, blacks as well as whites, than costume-wearing or learning African languages, is sound knowledge of the power realities, the economics and the political unity requirements of modern, rather than tribal, Africa.

For one of the greatest handicaps that progressive Africa's many able young leaders struggle daily to overcome is arbitrary, tribal-blessed national boundaries inherited from colonial powers that served imperial divide-and-conquer interests.

At a dinner for visiting American newsmen, Zambian Information Minister Sikota Wina implied a succinct illustration of the geo-political dilemma.

"Zambia is completely and totally landlocked. It is in fact the most landlocked independent state in Africa, since it is encircled by eight countries whose economies and politics differ as much as those between California and Siberia. To the north of us lies the Congo and Angola; to the south lies South Africa, Lesotho and Rhodesia; and to the east, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania—thus giving us who live here a sensation similar to a submarine."

But, paradoxically, for little is uniformly true of Africa—the absence of a colonial heritage as been a historic handicap for one nation, Liberia.

Liberia, founded by freed American slaves with the help of a \$100,000 congressional grant and then virtually forgotten for a long period by the United States, seriously began during the 1920s to emerge from the back of the map. Its first 100 years were a struggle for survival against the inland tribes who tried to drive the American-born settlers into the sea and against the hordes of the colonial powers who ruled bordering territories.

When Liberia's development began only in 1920, Firestone Rubber, in 1926, gained a million-acre lease for rubber-free plantations at 6 cents an acre annually. For years afterward the name "Firestone" was almost synonymous in the nation with "Liberia."

Most outsiders still think that is true. But from ore in which there are heavy American investments, it is already about equal with, and soon will surpass, rubber in export value, with rice close behind and timber, coffee and diamonds also rising on the export lists.

What first strikes the American visitor to Liberia is money—American money. Liberia uses American paper money; only coins are Liberian.

A politically sensitive visitor would think that this would tempt Liberia to nationalist African eyes as an American official. Yet the American overlay in Liberia, beginning with its capital of Monrovia, named for President Monroe, or Liberia's close ties with the U.S. Army since 1912, does not appear to have inhibited the acceptance as an equal among African unity leaders of William Vacantarat Shadrach Tubman, Liberia's president since 1944 and, evidently, as long as he lives.

Ridicule Resented

Liberians protest, justifiably, that few question the links between past British or French colonies and the former motherlands, but American newsmen almost uniformly ridicule the American orientation of Liberia.

"They laugh at us as an Amos 'n' Andy land, and they make jokes that our president is 'Kingfish,'" protested a Liberian official.

They do. Liberia, to the irreverent American passer-by, tends to evoke an impression of Emperor Jones or a George Gershwin script. The aberrational image is enhanced by a splendidly gaudy new executive mansion, the Presidential Palace, occupied by the 74-year-old president.

Mr. Tubman rules with an autocratic hand; he is looked on by his most devoted followers as a messiah. He obligingly accepts the role.

Present-day Liberia is unmistakably Mr. Tubman's Liberia with bemedaled and costumed likenesses of the president on every hand. For any doubters, visitors to the executive mansion now encounter a new life-size multiple portrait that depicts three figures standing in the rear: Joseph J. Roberts, first president of the republic; a sepia-skinned image of President Abraham Lincoln; and an equally sepia-skinned portrait of the late President John F. Kennedy. In the foreground sits William F. S. Tubman, holding a globe surmounted by a cross.

But there are readily discernible sensitivities simmering beneath President Tubman and his political party, the True Whig Party, a name borrowed from America's earliest days. Secretary Rogers, intending the remark as a pleasantry, said with a grin as he toasted a great dinner assembly of Liberia's ruling hierarchy, "This is the Establishment."

"Just what did he mean by that?" a group of officials, which included the president's son, sharply demanded of an astonished American reporter in the bar afterward.

Term Outlived

They explained that "Establishment" is an outlived term as far as they are concerned. In Liberia it is used as a distributive malcontent who charge that the 46,000 descendants of the original American emancipated slave settlers rule as a privileged elite over the largely illiterate, tribally oriented bulk of Liberia's one million inhabitants.

Another Liberian oddity, in a continent where racial equality is a battle cry, is the constitution's limitation of citizenship to Negroes, plus a provision that only citizens can own land. This is a carryover from the founders' determination to make Liberia a haven for blacks.

Conversely, venturesome liberalism in another form of human relationships, religion, is encountered in an unexpected location, in Cameroon.

Newsmen with Secretary Rogers were surprised to find, during a visit to a Benedictine monastery in Yaounde, that capital, that international church groups, operating from Cameroon have launched one of the world's most advanced ecumenical movements in the heart of Africa.

At the monastery, a Benedictine priest explained that joint Roman Catholic-Protestant services are held there regularly, in addition to separate Roman Catholic services for those who prefer them.

Other clerics and theology professors at an ecumenical study center in Yaounde (supported by the World Council of Churches) noted that while most of present-day Cameroon formerly was French-ruled, the French emphasis upon separation of church and state is less binding there. In the secondary schools, Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen are permitted to give religious instruction to students of their respective religions. In addition, clergymen of both faiths often give joint radio broadcasts.

Legendary Ties

Ethiopia, by contrast, has its own built-in form of ecumenism with its biblical and legendary ties to the people of Israel. Every visitor to Emperor Haile Selassie's Jubilee Palace must cross a huge six-pointed gold star of Judah woven into the red carpeting, which must cause some odd reactions among Arab dignitaries in this era of Arab-Israeli crisis.

But in the vast Congo, in Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria (about 56 million people, minus the still-unmounted victims of killing or starvation in the recently ended civil war), and in virtually all sub-Saharan African nations, the Middle East tensions that preoccupy Africa's northern tier of Arab states are wholly remote.

The gap of national obsessions between these two parts of Africa is as great as between two continents. Black Africa is obsessed by preservation of national unity, national development, and for the present, most emotionally, all elimination of the remnants of the minority white rule in the southern third of the continent.

Democracy is a catchword across Africa. It is hardly democracy developed Western style; few African leaders even hold out that goal.

One-party rule is the prevailing African pattern, with little obfuscation. Political opposition is often crushed with the blunt rallying cry: "Africa is in a hurry and cannot tolerate bottlenecks to hinder progress."

It is somewhat presumptuous for any quick visitor to pass moral judgment on such political structures, even though Africans do seek to invoke the West's moral standards to purge their continent of minority white rule. This is the pattern that will continue, whether the Western world likes it or not.

Africa is not going to be forced into any one mold, as the outside world has just been pointedly reminded from two exactly opposite headings on the African political compass—from black-ruled Nigeria and from white-ruled Rhodesia.



Although strip is still under construction, CIA-chartered Air America flights land at Sam Thong, Laos.

Nixon Tries Diplomacy to Stabilize Laos

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON.—The North Vietnamese and their Pathet Lao allies produced the first important indication last week that their offensive in Laos is intended to force the United States into political concessions there—and perhaps in Vietnam.

From Hanoi, the Pathet Lao Information Bureau issued a five-point statement Friday demanding, in essence, that the United States withdraw from Laos completely and that a new coalition government be established under Pathet Lao domination.

At almost the same time that the Pathet Lao spoke up in Hanoi, President Nixon issued a 3,000 word statement on Laos

from Key Biscayne, Fla. That statement, in the view of Washington observers, was primarily an effort by the Administration to retrieve something from the military and political reverses it has suffered in Laos—and the political losses it has sustained at home—over the last few weeks.

On past experience, asking the Russians to restrain the North Vietnamese promised little. The Soviet Union, while not encouraging Hanoi in Laos, has been reluctant to oppose operations there because Hanoi would turn to the Chinese for help. The Russians are anxious not to see an expansion of Chinese influence, either in North Vietnam or in Laos.

The President's statement was an effort to divert the steady criticism that has peppered the Administration from Capitol Hill. It tried to put the onus for the present tension in Laos on the North Vietnamese.

He stressed the search for peace throughout Indochina but nowhere did he contend that Laos itself is vital to United States national interests.

What to Do

Among the notable omissions from the President's statement was a full explanation of how the present confrontation with the North Vietnamese came about or what the administration would do if it found the diplomatic channel to resolve the conflict closed.

There was evidence here last week that the tension was provoked through miscalculations by the North Vietnamese on one side and, on the other, by the clandestine army of Maj. Gen. Yang Pao and his American advisers from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The President noted that the North Vietnamese have built up their forces in Laos to 67,000 men, far larger than ever before. Those soldiers, mostly in main-force divisions, have been better equipped and better armed with tanks and heavy artillery—and have been backed by more belligerent propaganda than in earlier campaigns.

Last spring, the North Vietnamese pushed farther across the Plain des Jarres than in previous offensives, leading authoritative sources here to conclude that the decision for the present offensive was made many months ago.

Sources with access to intelligence estimates now believe that the North Vietnamese thought they could move with impunity. They saw the United States trying to disengage in Vietnam. Moreover, they were lulled by five years of desultory resistance from Laotian government forces.

No Negotiations

Sources here said that the administration could see no possibility of negotiating with Hanoi on Vietnam if the North Vietnamese totally broke the Geneva accords in Laos. The United States, they said, could also not permit Laos to become a safe haven for North Vietnamese operations in Vietnam or infiltration into Thailand. Hence, the clandestine army of Gen. Yang Pao, which is financed by the CIA, was instructed to blunt the North Vietnamese offensive, but not to go beyond the five-year pattern of seasonal offensives.

Gen. Yang Pao, former French Army sergeant, caught the North Vietnamese off guard. Seeing a chance to break the back of the North Vietnamese, and encouraged by his CIA advisers, he struck out westward across the Plain des Jarres with the support of American air transport and bombing.

The general, an aggressive Meo mountaineer and not a passive Lao flatlander, overextended his forces but wanted to hang on to his conquered territory. That's where he miscalculated. The North Vietnamese, however, massed their forces to retake the plain and rout the clandestine army. That brought the decision, after some delay, to bring in the American B-52 bombers in an attempt to slow the North Vietnamese ground advance.

The result, authoritative sources here said, was to put the North Vietnamese in a dominant position to overrun all of Laos at will. The official newspaper in Hanoi called the sweep of the Plain des Jarres a "brilliant victory" and called for a march to a unified Laos and the overthrow of "the clique of traitors," meaning the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma.

With the dangers of supplying more aircraft greater than at first suspected, and the need less than initially assumed, a further arms sale to Israel was once again an open question.

Mideast

Israel May Not Get Those U.S. Jets

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON (NYT).—There were more than a few knowledgeable officials who, cringing last Jan. 30 when President Nixon at a news conference volunteered a deadline on the long-pending decision about selling more jet aircraft to Israel, "We will consider the Israeli arms request," Mr. Nixon said, "and we will honor those requests to the extent that we determine that they need additional arms."

That decision will be made within 30 days.

Administration officials quickly tried to defuse this forthright statement. It did not reflect any urgency in the Middle East or need for a rapid decision, they said; it was, rather, Mr. Nixon's way of conveying an impression of order in foreign policy management.

The 30 days simply referred to the scheduling of White House staff work on assessing the Arab-Israeli arms balance, they explained repeatedly.

Some Confusion

Yet many in the administration were confused. They assumed his remark indicated that, whatever the eventual staff studies showed, he had decided for political reasons to make a gesture in military hardware to Israel, to demonstrate that American support for the Jewish state had not been eroded during the controversial search for a diplomatic compromise between Arabs and Israelis.

The international peacekeeping efforts had provoked uneasiness between the Nixon administration and Israel—and the American Jewish community. In an attempt to soothe the suspicions, Mr. Nixon assured Jewish leaders in Washington on Jan. 25 that the United States remained willing to give the necessary military support to Israel. He had a shopping list from Premier Golda Meir, submitted last September, that included 35 more Phantom fighter-bombers—beyond the 50 already sold to Israel—and more than 100 of the smaller Skyhawk jet fighters, for delivery in 1971.

The President's soothing words seemed a commitment in principle, and one high official said it looked "inevitable" that Mr. Nixon would follow up in fact with a new arms sale.

Pressure Grows

Second, an increasingly shrill campaign was launched by American Jewish leaders to bring about closer identification of American policy with the Israeli military and political cause. Though always present, this pressure on officials and legislators alike began rubbing even pro-Israeli policy makers the wrong way. The pressure culminated in the loud demonstrations against French President Georges Pompidou. Required to make a personal appearance in New York to soothe French sensibilities at the end of Mr. Pompidou's state visit, Mr. Nixon was reported in no mood anymore to make a gesture to the traditionally Democratic Jewish community.

Third, the hostile reactions of moderate Arabs in Tunis when Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived Feb. 9 on his African tour flashed a warning signal of what could be expected from more militant Arabs if the United States offered more military support to Israel. American ambassadors in Arab capitals sent urgent advisories that the lingering ties in the Arab world could be completely severed in a wave of riots and expulsions.

Finally came the completed interagency staff studies of the administration itself. Highly technical and complex in weighing countless contingencies and variables, the brunt of the executive branch's judgment was that Israel's need for more aircraft was not nearly as great as the Israeli planners said it was.

Moreover, there was the Israeli military strategy for which additional aircraft might be used. For the deep penetration raids that Israel now conducts almost daily, more planes might well be required next year and the next. But the United States disapproves of this strategy, and the need for additional aircraft is not clearly established for a more cautious defensive strategy.

With the dangers of supplying more aircraft greater than at first suspected, and the need less than initially assumed, a further arms sale to Israel was once again an open question.

Progress Seen

The Israelis believe that their security, and therefore their existence, would be sacrificed by well-meaning allies unaware of the dangers of relying on promises if the outline of some apparent agreement appeared.

A corollary to clarifying the region's military balance to the major powers is clarifying it to other Arab states. The object would be to diminish Cairo's role as a peacekeeper in regional strategy.

The Israelis consider that they may have made inroads in both fields. The urgency of major power talks seems to have dislodged just as they were whittling away Israel's position, while the last Arab summit meeting appears to have recognized Cairo's military ineffectiveness.

The Targets

Air defenses remained the main targets. An air force cannot function without an effective ground control system. Modern pilots no longer engage in the dramatic "dogfights" of earlier wars. They need highly effective guidance. Israeli pilots are now engaged in completing the destruction of the Egyptian air defense system, its eyes and ears, and are neutralizing the Egyptian rear arsenal.

There is a widespread feeling outside Israel that the principal, or even sole, objective is psychological and the most obvious aim the overthrow of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The view here, in contrast, is that the raids are intended for both strategic and psychological aims, with Mr. Nasser's fate almost irrelevant.

The main reason for the air

Quotations

A JUDIANNE DENISEN-GERBER, executive director of Odyssey Houses, the private drug centers: "You can't cure people retroactively. Try resurrecting a child who dies from drug heroin. Let the legislator explain to me how he can bring that child back. He was discussing a solution. Since I first approached legislators on Aug. 16, we've had over 300 replies."

SHIRLEY HORNE, the mezzo-soprano, after a singing debut with the Metropolitan Opera last week: "We carry our instrument in our hands. If your big toe hurts, you feel it in your voice."

CLARK KERR, director of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, recalling his time as president of the University of California: "I left the presidency as I entered it—with enthusiasm."

ADM. HYMAN G. RICKOVER, criticizing a government agency which scrutinizes some government: "The Renegotiation Board is about seven headquarters accountable to show the cost and profit statements of 4,394 contractors during the entire year. (That is not as effective) as putting a band-aid on a wound."

The Grand Tour

Darkness swept up out of the South Pacific and rolled menacingly over Mexico and along the East Coast of North America. Animals stirred restlessly, and birds tucked their heads under their wings at high noon, while the sun's disk blackened, and flames broke out around it. It was a phenomenon such as once caused men to call on their gods, and hide in the eerie twilight, while the elders muttered about portents and evils to come.

The eclipse was thus an excellent occasion for President Nixon to announce the proposed "grand tour" of the planets, to probe, with the latest technologies, those mysteries which had once been virtually all omen and only a little, superficial, knowledge. For, although the millions who watched the moon swallow the sun on Saturday were nearly all aware that Phobos would soon be regurgitated, and that his darkness at noon was a celestial coincidence, predetermined by the fixed courses of earth, sun and moon, there is still so very much to be learned about the skies above, and the stars that wheel among them.

It goes without saying that this search for knowledge of far-distant planets must take second place to the grappling with earthly problems which have become so terribly urgent. The kind of practical astronomy which is to land more men on the moon, send unmanned satellites to the outer planets, place a space laboratory in orbit and, perhaps, send men to Mars in the '80s,

cannot be allowed to become the kind of escape that astrology is becoming for too many today. But to the extent that the "grand tour" unmasks the ancient folly of attempting to read human destinies in the Zodiac, it may have some special value.

There may well be clues to man's survival on earth among the discoveries made in outer space; the real keys, however, can only be found in such mundane things as cleaner air, purer water, more efficient use of resources, better association of man with man—and fewer babies. To the extent, however, that today's men and women are pursuing some spiritual Marxism, some astrological determinism, in the movement of the stars, some hope in Aquarius, some evasion of the problem of housing in the Houses, the telescope, the electronic device, the rocket, can be a corrective.

It is curious that wandering, physically, through space may be a practical substitute for rambling in fantasy among the signs—and certainly the number of those addicted to the latter is not sufficient, in itself, to justify any significant diversion of funds and intellect and energy to any grand tour among the stars. But whatever flights unreason with reason is useful in this irrational time. And the dream of a peaceful conquest of the skies, drawing on what is best in the brain, the cooperative ability, the courage, of man, is certainly better than those festering dreams inspired by drugs, bitter ideologies, national or racial pride—and war.

Threat to Paris Talks?

The Soviet warning that Hanoi will shortly break off the Paris peace talks if the United States continues to downgrade them must be taken seriously, despite the refusal of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives to confirm that they have such plans. The Soviet ambassador to France, Valerian Zorin, is too old a diplomatic hand to have made such a prediction without instructions.

Mr. Zorin said that Hanoi cannot let President Nixon camouflage his actions in Vietnam by pretending that serious talks are going on in Paris. A walkout would dramatize the fact, he said, that the Nixon policy of Vietnamization is one of continuing rather than ending the war.

Unquestionably, the Zorin warning has heavy overtones of propaganda aimed at stirring dormant anti-war sentiment in the United States. But it is unrealistic to dismiss it as nothing more than a routine anti-American exercise. Many Americans have similar criticisms of the Vietnamization policy. Sen. Edmund Muskie has just warned that it would pin the United States down "indefinitely" in the war, rather than "get us out of Vietnam," as promised. President Nixon's refusal to replace Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge with another high-level representative has had the effect of downgrading the talks. Even more important, his public insistence that the United States will make no new proposals in Paris until the Communists make further concessions has riveted the American posture into one of rigidity.

The trouble with this policy is that it tends to make a settlement of the war too dependent on what the enemy does, as Cyrus R. Vance has just pointed out. The

former United States negotiator in Paris is urging a three-point proposal which, while we do not necessarily agree with all of its propositions in detail, should at least enable Washington to resume the initiative in the Paris negotiations.

Firstly, he would terminate search-and-destroy missions and "very substantially" reduce B-52 raids.

Secondly, he would place on the table in Paris a plan for a political-military settlement, starting with a standstill cease-fire under arrangements that would not allow either side to take political or military advantage. The United States would announce a timetable for withdrawal of all its troops within roughly 12 months after the cease-fire is effective.

Thirdly, a joint electoral commission, comprising representatives of the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and the "broad middle spectrum," would be set up to prepare and supervise elections.

Would Hanoi respond to such a proposal? No one can be sure. But in a recent interview Hanoi's foreign minister indicated a new willingness to negotiate about cease-fire arrangements. Some Nixon administration analysts, in fact, see other hints that Hanoi may soon put forward its own proposals for a cease-fire—proposals Washington would find it difficult to reject even if surrounded with conditions less favorable to the United States than those suggested by Mr. Vance.

Despite the absence of any high-level American delegate, Hanoi has now returned its highest representative to Paris. Politburo member Le Duc Tho. The chance should be seized to make a new start there, rather than to risk further deterioration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Rhodesian Relations

The trouble is that the Rhodesian Front government in Salisbury has by now traveled too far along its chosen road for any agreement which is "honorable and acceptable to both sides," in [Conservative leader Edward] Heath's words, to be at all conceivable. There remains now only the more formal question of possible recognition. Herein may perhaps lie a hope of salvaging something from the wreckage which Prime Ministers Wilson and Smith between them have succeeded in making of Anglo-Rhodesian relations. A different government in London could approach the question from the standpoint that only concrete measures to improve the Africans' lot—economic, social and political—could make recognition worth considering. Something real might be gained.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

U.S. and the Market

Judging by the statements of some U.S. cabinet members and ambassadors, the leaders in Washington would deplore the commercial consequences of the widening of the Common Market more than they would approve its political implications. Just like

British public opinion shows more reticence toward Europe since Gen. de Gaulle's veto has disappeared, the American leaders, converted to realism and tired of their planetary role, seem indifferent or even hostile to what was previously the major objective of their policy.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

A Neutralist Laos

Prince Souvanna Phouma is quite right in blaming the North Vietnamese for their unjustifiable military presence in northern Laos. It should be enough for a government of Laos to be friendly with all its neighbors, Communist or not. Prince Souvanna has been the obvious leader of such a government in the past, though he has been foiled in his task by the extremism of right and left. He could still lead such a government if his Neutralist position got the wholehearted support of all sides. The Americans would certainly give him that support, if a North Vietnamese withdrawal were in turn to restore trust in the 1962 agreement.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 8, 1895

NEW YORK.—Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the Republican "Boss," today sent Mr. Fian and Mr. Saxton to bully or cajole Mayor Strong into a deal over the police reorganization. His effort, however, was fruitless. Mayor Strong indicated that he would name men like ex-Secretaries Fairchild and Tracy as reorganizers, but refused to promise anything and said he didn't want ultimatums from Albany.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1920

PARIS.—Failure of Congress to enact legislation providing adequate pay increases for officers and men of the service is crippling the American Navy very seriously. To cripple the Navy, which always must be the first line of national defense, is a proceeding on the part of our national legislators about as wise as tearing up your fire insurance and then dismissing the Fire Department.



"You Can't Get There From Here."

The Phantoms of the Middle East

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Within the next few days or weeks at most, President Nixon will be obliged to decide whether he is going to let more Phantom jet fighter-bombers to Israel. It is not quite clear why he might be imposing these 30-day deadlines on himself, but he does, and this one will bring him up against questions that reach far beyond the issue of arms for Israel.

From a strategic viewpoint, probably the most important change on the map of the world since the last World War is the movement of Soviet power westward into the heart of Europe and southward into the Middle East and along the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

From the viewpoint of America's vital interests, this "southern leap" by Moscow into the oil fields and intercontinental crossroads of the Middle East is fundamental. The questions of Vietnam and Laos, the dreams of President Pompidou and President Nasser, the sale of French jets to Libya—all these are relevant but secondary to this larger question of the changing balance of power in the Middle East.

Exploiting Hatred

The Soviet Union is operating, as usual, on several political tracks at the same time. It is talking quietly and sensibly about the control of nuclear weapons; it is signing pacts which forbid the spread of nuclear arms but retain them for the major powers; but it is imposing its military power on Czechoslovakia, extending its control of Eastern Europe right up against the frontiers of West Germany, and exploiting the Arab hatred for Israel to extend its influence in the Middle East and along the southern shore of the Mediterranean.

This creates a devilish dilemma

for President Nixon. He wants to cooperate with Moscow to reduce the cost and threat of the arms race, and avoid the spread of nuclear weapons, but he hesitates and quibbles about getting out of Vietnam and about drawing the line with the Soviets in the Middle East, and this is understandable.

He is, I believe, ready and even eager for a genuine accommodation with the Soviet Union under which neither side would dominate either Southeast Asia or the Middle East, but when he asks for co-operation in Moscow on Vietnam, Laos, Cairo or Jerusalem, he is rebuffed and feels he has to fall back on the use of force and the balance of power.

It is not quite fair to say that President Nixon is insisting on a military solution in Vietnam or that Israel is insisting on a military solution of its dispute with the Arab states, so long as the United States offers to make a general settlement in both places, respecting the independence and security of everybody concerned, without the domination of either Washington or Moscow, and Moscow and its allies refuse.

This problem is not going to be settled by Saigon, Hanoi, Cairo or Jerusalem, or by French jets to Libya or military maneuvers in Laos, or demonstrations against President Pompidou in Chicago or New York, or by more Phantom jet planes for Israel.

Maybe the Phantom jets are essential to maintain the present power relationship in the Middle East and give everybody time to think about the real phantom. By definition, a "phantom" is an illusion, an unreality, a vain imagination, something that has the "glow" but not the substance of power, and in the wide perspective of history, that is not a

bad definition of the "Phantom jets" now being discussed.

In the short run these mechanical Phantom jets have power, but in the long run, power in the hands of 2.5 million Israelis is an illusion against 10 million Arabs backed by the military power and exponential determination of the Soviet Union.

The only power that can really deal with this is the power and commitment of the United States. Mr. Nixon cannot deal with the vital interests of the United States against the determined thrust of Moscow, but the Mediterranean merely by giving Phantom jets to the Israelis. This is a real phantom, and a mental illusion.

If he is going to deal with the new reality of Soviet power in the Middle East he will have to guarantee the security of the boundaries of Israel and the Arab states, not only against open Communist aggression, which he is now committed to do, but against subversion or any other kind of aggression. And he is not likely to get the cooperation of either Israel or the Arab states for a compromise unless he does.

The Middle East, like the Balkans of the prewar generation, is now the cockpit of world politics. It cannot be resolved by the military struggles of the Israelis and the Arab states alone, or by President Pompidou, President Nasser or President Mide, or by 35 Phantom jets. It can only be resolved by compromise, guaranteed by the power and determination of the United States, which is the only thing that can contain the southern thrust and power of the Soviet Union.

This is the real question Mr. Nixon has to face in the next few days: whether he will deal wisely with the Phantom jets or whether he will deal with the real phantom of the Middle East.

The Shield vs. the Sword

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—The most important aspect of the Safeguard ABM system is diplomatic, not military. Unless the United States stays abreast in development and deployment of defensive weapons, the day will come when NATO will have to drop its strategy of flexible response and our allies will then drop us and make their own deal with Moscow.

Most American troops now stationed in Europe will be withdrawn during this decade. Sen. Mansfield reflects a national mood when he advocates a pull-back. Sen. Percy calls it "outrageous" that the United States should pay \$14 billion annually to finance its NATO commitment.

When American units leave, they are not going to be replaced by European units. Anyone who says they are is talking poppycock. Eighteen years ago the Alliance decided its divisions were needed to protect the NATO area. A more reasonable later assessment stipulated that, on the central sector, "forward strategy" required 30 divisions.

Downward Trend

Even this modest figure was never reached and now the trend is downward. The French have disengaged from NATO's integrated command and refused to station troops deep inside Germany. The Canadians are pulling their contribution. Britain cut the Rhine Army, although now reinforcing it somewhat. For "flexible response"—meaning initial defense by conventional means—Europe depends mainly on West German and U.S. troops.

When the American contingent is diminished, the emphasis must return to NATO's initial strategy of "massive retaliation." The alliance would again rely on nuclear-tipped missiles both to deter and to fight war should it come. The Europeans are in no mood to contribute conventional forces when U.S. troops fade away.

That means Europe would really have to rely on an American atomic response to any attack. But it is difficult to spend on American willingness to which by such a commitment now that Russia has caught up in the arms race. "Massive retaliation" originated when the United States had overwhelming preponderance.

The problem facing any American president would be: Must I risk trading off New York or Los Angeles (for example) in order to expel Soviet divisions from Frankfurt or Copenhagen? Since De Gaulle ran France, Europeans have increasingly doubted whether an American president could give a positive answer to that question. That was the philosophical origin

of "flexible response" which is supposed to provide time to settle a limited incursion without recourse to holocaust.

We and our allies want NATO to continue to give us assurances to give it what it needs. The only way, therefore, that the United States can have any possible option to defend Europe would be to have some kind of ABM system in place.

Added Guarantee

This would protect our ICBMs and also guarantee that an error or a limited assault against North America could be handled without need for the other alternative—massive retaliation when the first unidentified missiles show up on radar screens.

At least, with effective ABMs, an enemy would be forced to decide in advance on risking all-out assault to try and take out American retaliatory power. If we are not in a position to establish a modern defense, our allies will cease believing the validity of our promise to defend them—once we start pulling forces out.

This quintessential fact cannot be dodged. It applies to commitments in Asia as well as Europe,

for example Japan or the Philippines. If we give allies a feeling that they are being left as hostages, they will simply make their own accommodations. For us this would mean losing the peace instead of a war that never came.

The Russians are fully aware of this. Five years ago we had an ICBM advantage of almost five to one and about the same ratio for submarine-launched missiles. This year the Soviets will gain a definite lead in ICBMs and our submarine edge will dwindle to slightly better than two to one. By 1975 Moscow will be far ahead.

The only way to keep NATO credible once we thin out our forces is by installing a valid ABM system in the United States. The Russians know it and the single point on which they have so far refused to make concessions is ABM. At SALT negotiations in ABM, they don't, as many people argue, escalate the arms race.

In older days, the warrior who deliberately lengthened his sword became more menacing than the one who thickened his shield. ABM is our shield. We had better start thickening it if we want to have any allies left by 1980.

Pro-Israel U.S.

I am rather confused and thought perhaps you might help. Can it be that Mr. Pompidou was on a visit to Israel, and not the United States, as papers have been insinuating?

Just in case it was the United States, then it is shocking to see that as a guest of your country, Mr. Pompidou was met everywhere with hostile manifestations, and an alarming lack of manners, not against French policy toward the United States, but exclusively toward a third country, Israel.

The senators who boycotted Mr. Pompidou's speech, did so, not because his policy was harming their country, the United States, which would be only legitimate, but because his government does not support Israel, do you see?

It seems so near, and yet so far.

FRANCIS A.E. SPITZER
St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

be as Jack McCoy wrote (NYT-March 2) a beautiful start. But it will not be a start to solving any of the myriad of problems now facing our country. It will be the start of another journey down a long dark corridor leading to perhaps another McCarthy period, perhaps even to a period where George Orwell's 1984 becomes reality.

Such a "beautiful start" could lead to monstrously ugly consequences.

ROBERT M. FOSTER
Birmingham, England.

Agnew's IQ

The GOP's revelation of Mr. Agnew having an IQ rating of near-genius reminds us of Tennessee's haunting line (in Memorabilia, Part XXVII, stanza 6):

"He seems so near, and yet so far."

FRANCIS A.E. SPITZER
St-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Kooks and Oddballs

Someone ought to clue Spiro T. Agnew about government of, by and for the people. The people include "oddballs" and "kooks" (perhaps they even include women and "effete snobs").

LINDA FREEDMAN
Leuven, Belgium.

School Unrest Gives Lift to French Right

By Henry Gimiger

PARIS.—A disturbed situation at French universities appears to be favoring the rebirth of extreme rightist movements (Le Front National and the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and the Spanish Falange).

Although students have been aware of these movements on their campuses for some time, the French public became conscious of them when posters were put up in Paris announcing a meeting in the Left-Bank Municipal Hall of a group called Ordre Nouveau (New Order) with the participation of similar groups from other countries such as the rightist National Democratic party of West Germany, the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and the Spanish Falange.

The meeting was to be held a week ago Thursday night, but protests and threats by leftists were such that the government banned it to avoid bloodshed. A smaller meeting in a more isolated place a few months ago also had to be called off after someone set off a small explosion. The biggest meeting of all is planned for the 10,000-seat Sports Palace in May and that will probably be banned too.

Student Support

It is among students that Ordre Nouveau and other rightist political groups appear to be gaining support as a reaction to the aggressive tactics of far-left groups whose strong-arm methods have created fear and insecurity among students and teachers.

The rightists are campaigning against Marxist dictatorship in the faculties and for "freedom of expression." The far leftists—followers of Mao, Tse-tung and Trotsky for the most part—rally students against fascism. Each extreme feeds on the other. Each is combatting the effort underway to reform the university system following the student uprising of May, 1968.

In the revolutionary period that followed, the government outlawed a large number of the extreme left groups that were sparking the revolt and for good measure outlawed extremist groups on the right as well. On both sides these groups have reconstituted themselves, most often under other names.

In a manner reminiscent of street gangs in New York, who shake out a "territory" the students of these groups have established their fiefdoms in various university centers. Thus the campus at Nanterre in the suburbs, which houses faculties of letters and law, is under the sway of leftists who with iron bars have kept other groups from expressing themselves.

Police Summoned

Paul Ricœur, dean of the faculty of letters and a distinguished philosopher noted for his liberalism and tolerance, has declared in desperation that he could no longer assure security on the campus and called on the police for help.

In spite of the fact that the campus, under the reform, is supposed to be autonomous and that the over police the school grounds had to be declared public thoroughfares and opened up to the jurisdiction of the police department and the Ministry of the Interior.

But the arrival of the police on the campus aggravated the situation by unleashing a series of battles in which the buildings, out of bounds for the police, were used as places of refuge and assault bases by determined groups of extreme leftists. The fighting reached a climax last Tuesday when 150 persons were said to have been injured. Casualties were particularly high among the police forces. Most of the windows in the law school were smashed and furniture used as barricades and thrown out the windows on the heads of the policemen clustered in the grounds. The law school was closed and later so was the school of letters.

The education minister angrily accused the extremists of doing everything to "ruin the reforms" and "make the reforms inapplicable." He asked the school authorities to come up with a solution but the best they have been able to propose is to have the police close at hand but not on the campus. Both schools are expected to reopen this week but with no assurance that there will be peace.

In the Rue d'Aix on the Left Bank a modern building housing another law faculty looks like a battlefield. A carpet of leftists covers the floor and students mill around the vast lobby nervously eyeing each other and wondering who will start a battle first.

Friday morning a battle broke out between rightists and leftists when the latter tried to stage a demonstration in sympathy with their embattled comrades at Nanterre. Ten persons were injured and the lobby, strewn with broken furniture and glass, looked more like a battlefield than a school. Here the extreme right has considerable strength. Its organization, known as GUD (for Group Union-Droit or union group-law), claims 500 militants ready to fight and another 1,000 sympathizers among the 15,000 students at Nanterre. GUD is one of the strongest arms of the Ordre Nouveau Movement, which is itself nationalist and is one of the principal heirs of a long tradition of anti-democratic movements that have marked French history.

Jean-François Galvane, a 32-year-old lawyer with the resonant voice of a born orator, explained in an interview that Ordre Nouveau was formed last November in his office partly with students that once belonged to similar rightist group called Occident which was outlawed. People who thought to keep Algeria and French China French have also joined it, he said. He claimed 1,700 members, 40 percent in the provinces. "Ordre Nouveau is nationalist but not chauvinistic," he said. "We are nationalists on a European scale. We want to construct European unity that is more than just a customs union."

These days, almost every political movement in France is questioning present society and suggesting ways of improving it. Even the government, headed by Gaullist majority, talks of a "new society." The far leftists sound to tear down society in the next two years and the are continuing their attacks on the universities because they are deemed to be an expression of society they hate. Similarly, right groups like Ordre Nouveau are also trying to reflect this desire for change. While emphasizing the right to fight against Marxism, the do not wish to appear as defenders of current economic and social structures.

'Capitalism Is Unjust'

Mr. Galvane described Ordre Nouveau as "revolutionary" in that it wants that it fights against capitalism as presently constituted. "Capitalism is unjust," he said, "as it produces anti-bodies like Marxism which are poisons." He remains vague on what he would substitute but he called for a strong state run by a new elite that would work for the people. Government of by the people, he said, was not a new political education.

He said Ordre Nouveau, like similar groups that preceded it, wished to defend Western civilization and the white race, which he believed superior to the others. He said he was not a racist, rejected the anti-Semitism of past years. He said he was not a racist, rejected the anti-Semitism of past years.

There has been frequent criticism by political groups and newspapers about the passivity of the majority of students who are caught between the left and right extremes, are mainly political and are anxious to avoid trouble. In the resulting void, the stronger organized force that has appeared in favor of order is the French Communist party, which is the major enemy of the extremists on its left and of the rightists. From left to right, the Communists have as enemies as one of the principal allies of the Gaullist government.

In its effort to promote a reform that seeks to give autonomy to the universities and greater participation in their running to students and teachers. The Communists have seized on the reform as a way of putting themselves in position of leadership.

One of the reasons why extremists, both left and right, are fighting the reforms is that they have allowed the Communists to gain a dominant hand in many of the directing committees that have been elected in the various faculties. The government, while opposing the Communists, has helped to obtain, is nonetheless embarrassed and Olivier Guichard, the education minister, acknowledged in the National Assembly recently that one result of the reform was to help the Communists implant themselves.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Alf Real 3 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 4 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 5 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 6 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 7 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 8 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 9 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 10 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 11 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 12 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Alf Real 3 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 4 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 5 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 6 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 7 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 8 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 9 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 10 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 11 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 12 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Net
Alf Real 3 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 4 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 5 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 6 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 7 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 8 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 9 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 10 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 11 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4
Alf Real 12 1/2%	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/2	+1/4

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Size of Bank Rate Increase By Bonn Surprises Bankers

NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—Banking circles here were surprised by the magnitude of the 1 1/2-point boost in the West German discount rate of 5 percent Friday.

Conditioned perhaps by reports of substantial reductions in the rates of big U.S. commercial banks, a spate of prime rates by several small banks in the half-point cut in the rate of England's bank rate to 7 percent Thursday, some observers expected that the West German central bank might make only a small increase or even none at all.

At "Proper Level" for U.S. prime rates, Mr. ... said that there had been a period late in 1969 when the commercial banks might have gone up to 9 percent from around 8.5 percent level in June, 1969.

Money market conditions have been hit recently, but the ... could be said to have accounted for a half-point gap between the current and 9 percent, he said.

The big banks' prime rates ... not come down until money rates came down and the ... of the federal central banks ... secondary importance, ... said.

Cash Inflow Eases ... said the decision to ... the bank rate will slow ... of international funds ... financial quarters ... yesterday.

It has already forced down ... the price of the pound ... own high than one ... as part of the effort ... a sick economy was ... pulling in foreign funds ... rate too fast for comfort ... authorities did not want ... embarrassed by a huge ...

the equalization of the two ... therefore, should even ... money flows, particularly ... is known, not to want ... large totals of ... which flow out ... the country just as fast ... flows in. The recent flood ... London should abate ... a slowdown would occur ... foreboded in the deci- ... Thursday by the Treasury ... Bank of England to make ... traditional but still too ... 5 percent cut.

Government sources predicted ... that the impact on the ... international financial scene ... would be minor and said that ... the German move was based ... "special circumstances."

Japanese Unworried ... said the rise in the ... West German central bank ... rates would not affect the ... current general international ... monetary stability and lower ... interest rates.

Mr. Fukuda made the remarks ... during a meeting with Prime ... Minister Eisaku Sato, according ... to the Kyodo news agency.

The agency said that Mr. ... Fukuda also told Mr. Sato that ... Japan need not worry about ... effects of the German rate ... hikes on this country as long as ... it maintains its present inter- ... national economic policy.

However, the news agency ... said that some Japanese busi- ... nessmen believed that the Ger- ... man action would be far more ... influential than Britain's deci- ... sion Thursday to cut its offi- ... cial money rate from 8 to ... 7.5 percent.

view of international inter- ... est rates have hit the top, they ... certainly haven't started down," ... was a typical reaction from a ... Tokyo banker.

Government sources predicted ... that the impact on the ... international financial scene ... would be minor and said that ... the German move was based ... "special circumstances."

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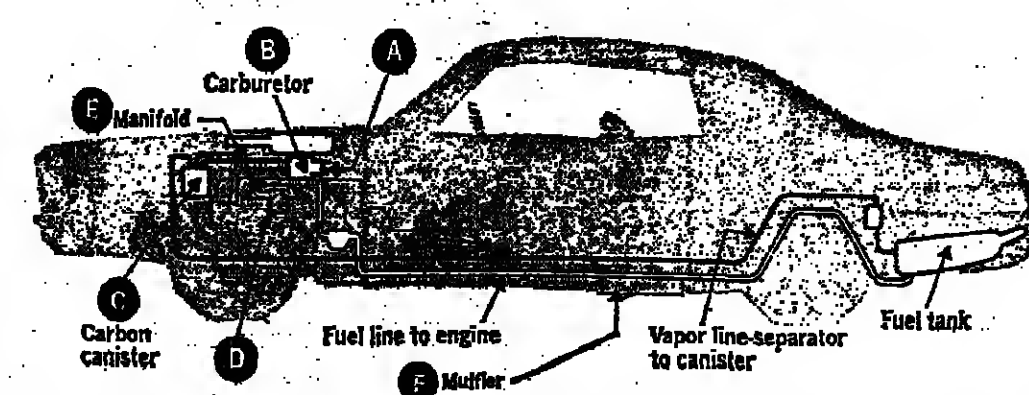
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To Reduce Automobile Pollution



Tougher exhaust standards for automobiles, to be applied on models for 1975 cars, were a major part of the antipollution program announced by President Nixon. Some of the auto industry's antipollution devices are illustrated above.

A: PCV valve, or Positive Crankcase Ventilation system, designed to remove unburned gasoline from the crankcase.

B: CCS, or Controlled Combustion System, involves controls for mixing air and fuel and modifying ignition timing.

C: EEC, or Evaporative Emission Controls, involves a series of pipes between the carburetor and fuel tank and a carbon

canister to store fumes. It is on 1970 cars sold in California and will be on all 1971 cars. D: TCS, or Transmission Controlled Speed, it retards sparks timing to control nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. E: Reactors, or some form of afterburner to consume exhaust gases. F: Catalyst-muffler, a device that will oxidize unburned fumes. The first four systems are estimated to cut 80 percent of hydrocarbon and 66 percent of carbon monoxide emissions. E and F devices will probably be introduced to comply with the President's 1975 deadline.

Signs May Be Mirage

Investors See Easier Credit, Low Interest

(Continued from Page 9)

stories was small, it was still enough to raise slightly again the key rate of inventories to sales. The ratio was 1.74 compared with 1.78 in December and 1.68 in January, 1969.

Also showing a declining tendency is construction activity, both recent and planned. Spending for new construction in January was down 0.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$8.5 billion while contracts placed for new construction during the month slipped 5 percent, according to the F.W. Dodge monthly report.

The most cheerful business news in recent months was the report from Detroit that new car sales in the final week of February were down only 1 percent from those of a year earlier.

Other major financial, business and economic developments last week included:

• Britain's reduction in its bank rate to 7.5 percent from the 8 percent crisis level, reinforcing the world easing of interest rates.

• The action of the West

German Central Bank on Friday in raising its bank rate from 6 percent to 7.5 percent, highest since World War II, in a move to apply the economic brakes drastically, after which Italy raised its rate to 5.5 percent from 4 percent.

• The \$44.8 million rise in Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves during February, the sixth successive monthly gain, bringing reserves to \$2.64 billion.

• The avoidance of a national railroad strike last Thursday by virtue of congressional passage of a bill banning a stoppage until April 11.

• The Treasury Department's report that redemptions of U.S. savings bonds in February eased sales by \$73 million, the 15th consecutive month in which there was a net cash outflow.

The stock market ended the week generally higher in fairly active trading, with all the leading indexes showing small

changes. There were 976 issues that closed with gains, 654 that had losses and 133 that were unchanged for the week.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange for the five sessions totaled 582 million shares, against 484 million for the preceding holiday week.

The Dow-Jones industrial index advanced 6.85 points for the week to 784.12 and the New York Times combined average of 50 stocks was up 4.23 to 452.25.

The broad-based indexes, however, moved slightly downward. Standard & Poor's 500 yardstick eased 0.06 to 39.44, and the stock exchange composite was also off 0.06 to 50.04.

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Onassis Wins Tycoon Battle With \$600 Million Greek Plan

ATHENS, March 8 (UPI)—Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis won the right yesterday to undertake the single biggest investment scheme in Greek history, a complex of industrial projects valued at 18 billion drachmas (\$600 million).

A decision by the military-backed regime of Premier George Papadopoulos also enabled Mr. Onassis to score his biggest victory in 20 years of personal battle against arch rival Stavros Niarchos.

A statement by the government said Mr. Onassis would be given the right to build a huge oil refinery capable of producing 7.5-million tons of crude oil a year.

Mr. Onassis also won the right to build an aluminum complex and with it a thermoelectric power station and other industrial plants.

Mr. Niarchos was granted permission to expand the oil refinery he already operates as well as the right to build a lubricating oil plant and expand his shipyard.

Industrial, Tourist Firm

The decision came after months of personal battle by the two men for the right to develop industrial and tourist facilities estimated at one time to be worth \$740 million.

The announcement did not refer to the bitter fight waged by the two men. Nor did it refer to previous government decisions on the industrial program which later were set aside for reconsideration.

It said only that Mr. Onassis had the right to build the oil refinery, which might one day be enlarged to handle 10-million tons of crude oil an-

nually, and the aluminum complex capable of turning out 500,000 tons of alumina and as much as 250,000 tons of aluminum a year.

Mr. Niarchos, the government said, had the right to expand the Aspropyrgos refinery he now operates from 1.8 million tons of crude oil annually to 4.5 million tons. The government will retain a one-third share in ownership.

He also won the right to build a plant making 100,000 tons of lubricating oil yearly, enlarge his Scaramanga shipyards to build vessels of more than 240,000 tons and manufacture marine and other engines of more than 800 horsepower.

The decision climaxed a struggle between the former brothers-in-law that saw each accuse the other of using influence and money to sway the government.

Shell, BP Group

Top \$2.4 Billion

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—The Shell-Mex and British Petroleum Group today reported its gross turnover exceeded \$1 billion (\$2.4 billion) for the first time in 1969.

T.R. Grieve, managing director of the company, which distributes petroleum products in the United Kingdom and Ireland for Shell and BP, reported the group sold 40 million tons of petroleum products last year.

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Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

the end of the month with a 9 percent coupon.

International Standard already has \$50 million worth of straight debt outstanding on the Eurobond market and two weeks ago obtained a \$100 million, 5-year revolving credit from a group of 23 North American and European banks.

On the young Eurobond market, it was reported that Standard Oil Co. of California, reduced the size of its private placement of 3-year, 8 percent coupon to \$5 million guid-

ance (\$15.3 million) from the intended \$60 million guidline. The note was priced at par.

The outlook for the Eurobond market, banking sources say, is for a return to fashion of convertible bonds. Support for this view came from New York last week, when Henry Kaufman, economist at Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, told securities analysts that about half of the estimated \$20.4 billion of long-term financing needs of U.S. firms this year will be raised through the issuance of new common stock and convertible bonds.

A good number of these are expected to find their way here.

Treasury Bills

Date	Rate	Yield	Ask	Offer
March 12	5.74	5.76	0.83	
March 18	5.82	5.78	0.84	
March 22	5.82	5.78	0.84	
March 26	5.82	5.78	0.84	
March 31	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 4	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 8	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 12	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 16	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 20	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 24	5.82	5.78	0.84	
April 28	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 2	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 6	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 10	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 14	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 18	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 22	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 26	5.82	5.78	0.84	
May 30	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 3	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 7	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 11	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 15	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 19	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 23	5.82	5.78	0.84	
June 27	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 1	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 5	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 9	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 13	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 17	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 21	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 25	5.82	5.78	0.84	
July 29	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 2	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 6	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 10	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 14	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 18	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 22	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 26	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Aug. 30	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 3	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 7	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 11	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 15	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 19	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 23	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Sept. 27	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 1	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 5	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 9	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 13	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 17	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 21	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 25	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Oct. 29	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 2	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 6	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 10	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 14	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 18	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 22	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 26	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Nov. 30	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 4	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 8	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 12	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 16	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 20	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 24	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Dec. 28	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 1	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 5	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 9	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 13	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 17	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 21	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 25	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Jan. 29	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 2	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 6	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 10	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 14	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 18	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 22	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 26	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Feb. 29	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Mar. 5	5.82	5.78	0.84	
Mar. 12	5.82	5.78	0.84	

Date	Rate	Yield	Ask	Offer
March 12	5.74	5.76	0.83	

122 I SEE YOU AND ME, APHRODITE. THAT IS ALL...

THIS MIRROR WATCH IT CLOSELY!

IT'S CLOUDING OVER...GETTING MISTY...

A FEARSOME SCENE FLASHES ON...

Saturday's Jumbles: **ANISE DRAWL CLIENT INCOME**
Answer: *What skydivers write--AIRLINES*

61		62		63	
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مکرمه العبد

